S. Hrg. 101-552

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC SITES, PARKS, AND PUBLIC LAND MEASURES

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 866, S. 931, H.R. 419, AND H.R. 1529

JULY 19, 1989

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MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC SITES, PARKS, AND PUBLIC LANDS MEASURES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1989

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks and Forests,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:05 p.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Dale Bumpers presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. DALE BUMPERS, U.S. SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS

Senator Bumpers. The purpose of today's hearing is to receive testimony on four measures currently pending before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests. The measures are:

S. 931, a bill to protect a segment of the Genesee River in New York;

S. 866, a bill to establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park in the State of Michigan;

H.R. 419, an act to provide for the addition of certain parcels to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri; and

H.R. 1529, an act to provide for the establishment of the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in the State of Missouri.

I am especially pleased to have Senator Levin here today to testify on his Calumet National Historical Park Bill. Last year in the 100th Congress he came to me and discussed at length moving similar legislation he had introduced. Although there was not enough time left last year to schedule a hearing, we agreed to hold one as soon as possible in this Congress.

Senator Levin has worked hard since then with area residents and historical preservation groups to improve the bill, and I want to commend him for his efforts to preserve the unique Calumet mining area through this legislation.

I will ask each witness to please summarize his testimony. The entire written testimony will be entered into the hearing record, and I will ask the witnesses please to limit their oral remarks to no more than five minutes.

Senator Moynihan was originally scheduled to be the first witness, but it is my understanding there has been a mutual agreement to exchange. Senator Moynihan, we will now hear from Senator Kit Bond on, I assume, the Harry Truman bill.

[The prepared statements of Senators Wallop and Danforth and the texts of the bills follow:]

Malcolm Wallop

OPENING STATEMENT

SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

HEARING ON H.R. 419, H.R. 1529, S. 931, and S. 866

July 19, 1989

Mr. Chairman, I am troubled with the establishment of Calumet Copper Country as a unit of the National Park System at this time.

The National Park Service has recently completed a study called "Options for National Park Service Involvement in the Management of Historic Copper Mining Resources on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula." As of this date, the Service has failed to come forward and present its position as to what option would be the best alternative for management of this area. The failure to make this decision causes me real concern. It's another case of "we will leave it up to the Congress -- they will decide." I am very disappointed with that attitude.

In today's testimony, Mr. Patton of the Park Service has stated "no formal new area study has been done or approved by the Director of the National Park Service that tests the suitability or feasibility of establishing a new unit of the National Park System." In this particular case, I believe a study to consider the suitability or feasibility of this park is totally appropriate and necessary. The proposed Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park is a major undertaking. The amount of money required for acquisition will be enormous, not to mention the additional funds which will be necessary for rehabilitation and operating programs.

We currently have a backlog of authorized but unacquired lands within units of the National Park System which are not likely to be acquired within the lifetimes of the Members of this Congress, or even of our successors. I sincerely wish we had the resources to acquire and protect all that we should so that future generations could enjoy what we have had. The simple truth is we do not have the fiscal resources.

Establishing Calumet Copper Country as a unit of the National Park System may be appropriate, but I do not want to move forward without receipt of the important and vital information which would result from a completed feasibility study.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN C. DANFORTH ON THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES TO THE HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to tesify today on S. 1090, legislation introduced by Senator Bond and myself which would authorize the addition of several parcels of land to the existing Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Three historically significant houses would be added to the site. One of these was the residence of Truman's favorite aunt and uncle, whom he visited often during his youth. Truman stayed with them while he was courting Bess Wallace, his future wife. The other two houses belonged to Frank and George Wallace, Bess' brothers.

S. 1090, which is identical to the House bill, H.R. 419, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept as donations, or purchase, these three houses as additions to the existing National Historic Site, which currently contains the house where President Truman spent his adult life. The legislation authorizes $250,000 should the Department of the Interior be forced to purchse any or all of the houses.

Our legislation is designed to fulfill the recommendations of a 1986 National Park Service environmental assessment of the Truman Home site. That assessment concluded that measures, such as the purchase of adjacent, historically-related properties, be taken in order to preserve the site from significant changes in the surrounding neighborhood.

This legislation has already been passed by the House through the considerable efforts of Congressman Wheat. I urge the subcommittee to make every effort to move this bill quickly through the Senate.

II

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 866

To establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 19 (legislative day, January 3), 1989

Mr. Levin (for himself and Mr. Riegle) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park Act of 1989".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Keweenaw Peninsula in northern Michigan, known as "Copper Country", was the source of

rich copper deposits that were mined beginning in prehistoric times and continuing through recent decades;

(2) between 1867 and 1884 this region in Michigan produced 12 percent of the world's copper;

(3) between the late 1880's and 1920, more than 400 companies were organized to mine copper in Copper Country;

(4) currently there are only limited historic remnants in the vicinity of Calumet, Michigan, of the mines, machinery, and technology that gave rise to the growth and development of the copper industry from its earliest years through 1920;

(5) from 1845 until the Civil War, 75 percent of the United States production of copper came from Copper Country;

(6) almost 90 percent of the copper used during the Civil War came from Copper Country, with 56 percent coming from the Quincy Mine alone;

(7) after the discovery of copper in the Calumet area in 1864, production from the mines grew so rapidly that in one year the Calumet & Hecla Mine produced 42,000,000 pounds of copper and the Quincy Mine produced 6,000,000 pounds;

(8) during World War I, Copper Country produced 270,000,000 pounds of copper;

(9) Copper Country also made a significant contribution to the World War II effort; and

(10) by 1949, the Calumet & Hecla Mine had produced 6,236,510,701 pounds of copper.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to provide recognition of the nationally significant historic resources in the Calumet area associated with copper mining and to assist in the proper preservation and interpretation thereof for the benefit of the American people.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF CALUMET COPPER COUNTRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

There is established the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as "the park") in the State of Michigan. The park shall consist of the C and H Mining Company properties, the Quincy Mining Company Historic District and the Calumet Historic Preservation District, as depicted on the map entitled "Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park, Michigan," dated May 1988, and numbered "CALU–80,000". Such map shall be on file and available for inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the office of the village council, Calumet, Michigan.

SEC. 5. PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

(a) Acquisition of Properties.—Within the boundaries of the park the Secretary of the Interior (referred to as the "Secretary") shall acquire, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer, historic structures, mine ruins, and other properties representing the copper industry and its association with the cultural development of Calumet, Michigan. Such property may not be acquired without the consent of the owner.

(b) Cooperative Agreements.—(1) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests relating to planning, development, use, and interpretation of properties within the park in order to contribute to the use and management of such properties in a manner compatible with the purpose of the park.

(2) Such agreements shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and visitor appreciation and enjoyment to the fullest extent practicable.

(c) Restoration of Properties.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION OF PARK.

The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

SEC. 7. HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Calumet Copper Country Historic Preservation Commission.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Commission shall consist of 9 members appointed by the Secretary as follows:

(1) two members appointed from recommendations made by the village council of Calumet, Michigan;

(2) two members appointed from recommendations made by the board of commissioners of Houghton County, Michigan;

(3) four members appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Michigan; and

(4) one member who is qualified to serve on the Commission because of his or her familiarity with programs of the Department of the Interior involving national parks and historic preservation and who is an employee of the Department of the Interior.

(2) Four members of the Commission shall be persons trained in professional disciplines of direct application to the Commission's purposes, such as history, architecture, park planning and economic development.

(c) TERMS.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), members of the Commission shall be appointed for terms of 2 years and may be reappointed for no more than 3 additional terms.

(2) The initial appointments of 4 members of the Commission shall be made for terms of 1 year.

(3) A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) CHAIRMAN.—The chairman of the Commission shall be elected by the members to serve a term of 2 years.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at least once each month at the call of the chairman.

(f) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(g) Termination of Commission.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Commission shall cease to exist 10 years from the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) The Commission may be extended for a period of not more than 10 years beginning on the termination date referred to in paragraph (1) if, not later than 180 days before such date—

(A) the Commission determines such extension is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(B) the Commission submits such proposed extension to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(C) the Secretary approves such extension.

SEC. 8. PARK PRESERVATION PLAN.

(a) In General.—Not later than 24 months after the date on which the Commission conducts its first meeting, the Secretary and the Commission shall jointly prepare and submit to Congress a park preservation plan that meets the requirements of subsection (c).

(b) Funds Not To Be Available Until Plan is Submitted.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall not make any funds available to the Commission until a park preservation plan has been submitted to Congress pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) Prior to submission of a park preservation plan the Secretary may make funds available to the Commission—

(A) for the payment of travel expenses of the members of the Commission incurred in connection with preparation of the park preservation plan; and

(B) for the making of loans and grants pursuant to section 10 for emergency efforts for the preservation of properties that are in danger of suffering destruction or grave deterioration prior to submission of the plan.

(c) REQUIREMENTS OF PLAN.—The plan described in subsection (a) of this section shall—

(1) identify properties that should be preserved, restored, managed, developed, maintained or acquired within the park and preservation district;

(2) include standards and criteria applicable to the construction, preservation, restoration, alteration and use of all properties within the preservation district; and

(3) describe the manner in which the Commission proposes to implement sections 9 and 10.

(d) RECOMMENDATION FOR ADDITIONS TO AND DELETIONS FROM THE PARK.—Within 3 years after the date of submission of the park preservation plan the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report making recommendations for the addition of properties to and the deletion of properties from the park.

(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall assist in the preparation of the preservation plan by providing technical assistance regarding preservation of the historic structures at Torch Lake, Michigan.

SEC. 9. VISITOR FACILITY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish and operate in the vicinity of Calumet, Michigan, a visitor facility for the promotion and interpretation of the park.

(b) PURPOSE.—The visitor facility shall offer materials that identify areas and events of historic significance in Copper Country, explain the contribution that such areas and events made to copper mining, and suggest itineraries for visitors to Copper Country.

SEC. 10. LOANS, GRANTS, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) LOANS.—The Commission may make loans to any corporation chartered under the general laws of the State of Michigan to enable that corporation to provide low interest loans to property owners for the preservation, restoration, or development of any property described in section 8(c)(1), in a manner consistent with standards and criteria established pursuant to section 8(c)(2).

(b) GRANTS.—The Commission may make grants to owners of property described in section 8(c)(1) for the preservation, restoration, management, development, and maintenance of such property in a manner consistent with standards and criteria established pursuant to section 8(c)(2).

(c) LIMITATION.—A loan or grant made under subsection (a) or (b) shall be made in an amount not exceeding 75 percent of the cost of the project assisted by the loan or grant.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Commission may provide technical assistance to owners of property within the park or any other person or public or private entity taking actions consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 11. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act of such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission deems advisable.

(b) DONATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission may seek and accept donations of funds, property, and services from individuals, foundations, corporations, and other private entities and from public entities, for the purpose of carrying out its duties.

(c) USE OF APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS TO OBTAIN FEDERAL FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of any law conditioning the receipt of Federal funding on a non-Federal contribution, any portion of the amounts appropriated pursuant to section 13 may, at the election of the Commission, be used as such non-Federal contribution.

(d) USE OF MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and upon the same conditions as departments and agencies of the United States.

(e) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND SERVICES.—The Commission may obtain by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties. Upon the termination of the Commission, all property, personal and real, and unexpended funds shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 12. STAFF OF COMMISSION.

(a) DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the Commission and who shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the rate of pay payable for grade GS–13 of the General Schedule.

(b) STAFF.—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel, not to exceed 5 persons, as the Commission deems necessary to the performance of the Commission's duties.

(c) APPOINTMENT.—The Director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

(d) PAY.—The Director and staff of the Commission may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53, United States Code, title 5, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no individual so appointed may receive pay in excess of the annual rate of the Director of the Commission.

(e) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—Subject to such rules as may be adopted by the Commission, the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates determined by the Commission to be reasonable.

(f) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency represented by a member on the Commission may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(g) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Authorization.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—No more than $10,000,000 shall be made available by the Secretary to the Commission to carry out the purposes of section 8.

II

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 931

To protect a segment of the Genesee River in New York.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 4 (legislative day, January 3), 1989

Mr. Moynihan introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To protect a segment of the Genesee River in New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Genesee River Protection Act of 1989".

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF THE GENESEE RIVER.

In order to further the purposes of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) (referred to as the "Act") and to protect for present and future generations the outstanding scenic, natural, recreational, scientific, cultural, and ecological values of the Genesee River within Letchworth Gorge State Park in the State of New York, and to assist in the protection and enhancement of the Gorge's archeological sites of sacred significance to the Seneca Nation, historic areas, endangered plan communities, and diverse recreation uses, the protections afforded for rivers listed in section 5(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1276) for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall apply to the segment of the Genesee River within Letchworth Gorge State Park, except that the protection so afforded shall not interfere with the Secretary of the Army's operation and management of Mt. Morris Dam as authorized for purposes of flood control.

II

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 419

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 13 (legislative day, January 3), 1989

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

AN ACT

To provide for the addition of certain parcels to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROPERTY ACQUISITION.

(a) Noland/Haukenberry House and Wallace Homes.—The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes", approved May 23, 1983 (97 Stat. 193), is amended—

(1) by striking "That," and inserting "That (a)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b)(1) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire by any means set forth in subsection (a) the real properties commonly referred to as—

"(A) the Noland/Haukenberry house and associated lands on Delaware Street in the city of Independence, Missouri, and

"(B) the Frank G. Wallace house and the George P. Wallace house, and associated lands, both on Truman Road in the city of Independence, Missouri.

"(2) The owners of property referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for a term of up to and including 25 years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the spouse of the owner, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved.

"(3) Unless a property acquired pursuant to this subsection is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition less the fair market value, on that date, of the right retained by the owner under paragraph (2).".

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The first sentence of section 2 of such Act is amended by striking "subsection (a)" and inserting "the first section of this Act".

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3 of such Act is amended—

(1) by inserting before the period at the end thereof ", except for subsection (b) of the first section of this Act"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: "There is authorized to be appropriated $250,000 to carry out subsection (b) of the first section of this Act.".

Passed the House of Representatives April 11, 1989.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk.

II

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 1529

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 22 (legislative day, January 3), 1989

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ULYSSES S. GRANT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

In order to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of all Americans a key property associated with the life of General and later President Ulysses S. Grant and the life of First Lady Julia Dent Grant, knowledge of which is essential to understanding, in the context of mid-nineteenth century American history, his rise to greatness, his heroic deeds and public service, and her partnership in them, there is hereby established the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site near St. Louis, Missouri.

SEC. 2. PROPERTY ACQUISITION.

(a) WHITE HAVEN PROPERTY.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation the property and improvements thereon known as White Haven in the unincorporated portion of St. Louis County adjacent to Grantwood Village within the area generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, White Haven National Historic Site," numbered WHHA-80,000 and dated July 1988. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds personal property directly associated with White Haven or President or Mrs. Grant for the purposes of the national historic site referred to in section 1.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION.

The property acquired pursuant to section 1 of this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with adjacent landowners for the provision of such parking and safe access to the property as may be necessary for public use.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 20, 1989.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk.

Senator BUMPERS. Please proceed, Senator Bond. We are pleased to have you before the subcommittee.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHRISTOPHER BOND, U.S. SENATOR FROM MISSOURI

Senator BOND. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. As we indicated earlier, I have the high honor and distinction of serving on the impeachment panel hearing evidence in the case of Judge Alcee Hastings, and for that reason I have to return to that hearing.

I do have before you today two measures of great importance, I think, to our national system and to the State of Missouri. Senator Danforth and I have introduced S. 518, which would designate the home of Ulysses S. Grant in St. Louis County as a national historical site. President Grant is the only president whose home is not preserved by the Federal Government.

Our bill would correct that oversight by designating White Haven, his former home, a national historic site and by authorizing the Secretary of Interior to accept its donation by its current owner, the County of St. Louis. The National Park Service would administer the property. White Haven is located in St. Louis County and was the childhood home of President Grant's wife, Julia Dent Grant, and Grant and his wife lived at White Haven from 1854 to 1860, farming the land and raising a family.

In 1986 White Haven was awarded national landmark status by the Park Service because of its presidential significance and because it is a well-preserved architecture. St. Louis County currently holds title to the property.

Our legislation, I think, deserves support for several important reasons, both because President Grant is the only President whose home is not represented in our national park system and because of his brilliant service as a general.

The citizens of St. Louis County along with other Missouri corporations and the county government have demonstrated tremendous commitment to the project, saved the home from demolition, and it has been preserved with a loan from the Missouri Division of Historic Preservation.

In accepting the property, the Park Service will incur only modest cost, approximately $1 million for restoration which can be spread over several years, and roughly $400,000 for operating expenses.

I do not believe that additional studies are necessary. It has already been studied. The National Park Service may advise the subcommittee that additional studies are needed. We have studied and studied it, and I feel it has been studied sufficiently. To delay would only cause deterioration of the properties.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that my full remarks with respect to S. 518 be included in the record along with the statement in support of a companion bill, H.R. 1529, by John Y. Simon, Executive Director and Managing Editor of the Ulysses S. Grant Association and Professor of History of Southern Illinois, University of Carbondale.

Senator BUMPERS. It will be admitted.

Senator **Bond**. Mr. Chairman, on the second measure, I am pleased to testify also on behalf of S. 1090, legislation also introduced by Senator Danforth and me. This one would authorize the addition of several parcels of land to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Our legislation is identical to H.R. 419. It would authorize the Secretary to accept donations or to purchase three historically significant houses adjacent to the former president's residence.

The bill authorizes a modest amount of $250,000 should the Department have to purchase any of the houses. They are all part of the original Truman and Wallace family compound. One of them, the Noland/Haukenberry home, was the residence of President Truman's favorite aunt and uncle. He visited them often during his youth. He stayed with them while he was courting his future wife, Bess Wallace. Bess lived just across the street in the house which eventually became the Truman home.

The other two houses belonged to Truman's brothers, and they were built next to the Truman home, and George's wife, May, still resides in one of them.

Adding these three properties to the Truman Historic Site will not only aid us in understanding the life of our 33rd President, it will also serve the very important purpose of preserving the historical integrity of the Truman home itself.

In 1986 the National Park Service identified the site as one of several national historic landmarks threatened by significant changes in the character of the surrounding neighborhood. At that time the Park Service recommended additional measures be taken in order to preserve the site, such as the purchase of adjacent historically related properties.

Mr. Chairman, I believe and those who are associated with historic development and preservation, particularly in that area, believe that easements which may be recommended as an alternative would not suffice and that these must be acquired to protect them.

The bill has widespread support. It was sponsored by Congressman Wheat, who represents that district, in the House of Representatives. I would urge this committee to adopt it. I have heard that there is some question about the provision in the bill for eminent domain. Fortunately, this is a case where the three current owners are all willing sellers. The government would not have to exercise the authority, and the owners are supportive.

I would urge that the bill be kept in the form it currently is so that it will not have to go back to the House for further action.

[The prepared statements of Senator Bond and Mr. Simon follow:]

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR CHRISTOPHER BOND ON H.R. 1529, WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH THE ULYSSES S. GRANT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI .
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES JULY 19, 1989

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I AM VERY PLEASED TO TESTIFY TODAY ON BEHALF OF S. 518, LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY MYSELF AND SENATOR DANFORTH WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE THE HOME OF ULYSSES S. GRANT AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND. OUR LEGISLATION IS IDENTICAL TO THE HOUSE BILL, H.R. 1529.

PRESIDENT GRANT IS THE ONLY PRESIDENT WHOSE HOME IS NOT PRESERVED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. OUR BILL WOULD CORRECT THAT OVERSIGHT BY DESIGNATING WHITE HAVEN, HIS FORMER HOME, A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT ITS DONATION BY ITS CURRENT OWNER, THE COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WOULD ADMINISTER THE PROPERTY.

WHITE HAVEN IS LOCATED IN GRANTWOOD VILLAGE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI. IT WAS THE CHILDHOOD HOME OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S WIFE, JULIA DENT GRANT. GRANT AND HIS WIFE LIVED AT WHITE HAVEN FROM 1854 TO 1860, FARMING THE LAND AND RAISING A FAMILY. ALTHOUGH THEY MOVED AWAY IN 1860, THEY MAINTAINED OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY AND VISITED IT OFTEN IN THE YEARS THAT FOLLOWED. GRANT LOVED THE SITE AND IT WAS ALWAYS HIS INTENTION TO RETIRE TO WHITE HAVEN UNTIL

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS IN LATER YEARS FORCED HIM TO CONVEY THE PROPERTY TO ANOTHER OWNER.

WHITE HAVEN WAS OWNED BY A SERIES OF PRIVATE OWNERS FROM THE TIME OF HIS CONVEYANCE UNTIL 1985, WHEN IT WAS SAVED IN THE NICK OF TIME FROM DEVELOPERS BY A COOPERATIVE EFFORT OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS, THE COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS AND THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

IN 1986, WHITE HAVEN WAS AWARDED NATIONAL LANDMARK STATUS BY THE PARK SERVICE NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF ITS PRESIDENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE, BUT BECAUSE ITS WELL PRESERVED ARCHITECTURE DEPICTS THE STYLE COMMON TO THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CURRENTLY HOLDS THE TITLE TO THE PROPERTY, WHICH CONSISTS OF IO ACRES OF LAND, THE 180 YEAR OLD MAIN HOUSE AND SEVERAL SMALLER OUTBUILDINGS.

OUR LEGISLATION DESERVES SUPPORT FOR SEVERAL IMPORTANT REASONS. FIRST, AS I MENTIONED EARLIER, GRANT IS THE ONLY PRESIDENT WHOSE HOME IS NOT REPRESENTED IN OUR NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM. HIS SIGNIFICANCE IN OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY-- BOTH AS PRESIDENT AND AS A BRILLANT GENERAL-- MAKE A COMPELLING CASE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HIS HOME AS PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE.

SECOND, THE CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, ALONG WITH MISSOURI CORPORATIONS AND THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT, HAVE DEMONSTRATED TREMENDOUS COMMITMENT TO THE PROJECT. WHITE HAVEN WAS SAVED FROM

DEMOLITION BECAUSE OF THE FUNDS RAISED BY THIS DEDICATED GROUP AND A LOAN FROM THE MISSOURI DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION. THIS IS AS SUCCESSFUL AN EXAMPLE OF A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS I HAVE EVER SEEN AND THEY DESERVE GREAT CREDIT FOR THEIR WORK. I BELIEVE IT IS ONLY FAIR TO MATCH THEIR COMMITMENT WITH ONE FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IN ACCEPTING THE PROPERTY, THE PARK SERVICE WILL INCUR ONLY MODEST COSTS--APPROXIMATELY $1 MILLION FOR RESTORATION, WHICH COULD BE SPREAD OVER SEVERAL YEARS AND ROUGHLY $400,000 FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I UNDERSTAND THAT THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WITNESS WILL ADVISE THE SUBCOMMITTEE THIS MORNING THAT SEVERAL ADDITIONAL STUDIES ARE NEEDED ON WHITE HAVEN. I BELIEVE QUITE STRONGLY THAT MORE STUDIES ARE UNNECESSARY. WHAT IS NECESSARY IS TO BEGIN THE MUCH NEEDED RESTORATION WORK SO THAT THIS HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL TREASURE CAN BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO SUPPORT OUR LEGISLATION AND MOVE IT FORWARD AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST THE INCLUSION IN THE HEARING RECORD OF A BRIEF HISTORY OF WHITE HAVEN, PREPARED BY PROFESSOR JOHN SIMON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ULYSSES S. GRANT ASSOCIATION. IT IS AN EXCELLENT DESCRIPTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S CONNECTION WITH THE PROPERTY AND IS WELL WORTH READING.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH, MR. CHAIRMAN.

Statement in support of H. R. 1529 by John Y. Simon,
Executive Director and Managing Editor of the
Ulysses S. Grant Association and Professor of
History, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

The Ulysses S. Grant Association, headquartered at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois, is engaged in the annotation and publication of Grant's papers. Its initial volume was published in 1967. Now we have published sixteen volumes, embracing Grant's correspondence through the year 1866. Publication of two more volumes will occur next year; the work will be carried on, covering the papers to the end of Grant's life in 1885. The Association's principal financial support comes from Southern Illinois University, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission at the National Archives, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The President of the Association is Mr. Ralph G. Newman, noted expert on historical books and manuscripts. An Editorial Board consists of a half dozen of the nation's leading historians.

Although the Association and its staff have been engaged solely in research and publication, it has had great interest in the movement in Missouri to preserve and develop the White Haven property, and now most strongly advocates its transfer to the Department of Interior, to be administered by the National Park Service as one of our nation's most historic sites. This effort reflects our mandate as an educational organization; books alone cannot reach the vast American public.

Few people realize that Grant's connection with the White Haven estate extended beyond the years 1854-1860. Those were the years between his resignation from the Army and his move to Galena, Illinois, less than a year before his resumption of military service just after the outbreak of the Civil War. But the fact is that Grant's connection began soon after his West Point graduation in 1843 and continued in a very real sense until his disposition of that property but shortly before his death in 1885.

The White Haven property, in St. Louis County, Missouri, had been acquired by a St. Louis merchant, Frederick Dent, in 1821. Dent, in time, enlarged his property into an estate of many hundreds of acres, and he had become known as Colonel Dent. There, with his wife, he reared a large family. Among his sons was Frederick T. Dent, who eventually became a roommate of Grant as students at West Point.

After their West Point graduation, Grant was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, just outside St. Louis. Through Dent Grant met the family at the nearby White Haven estate. There Grant was attracted by one of Dent's young sisters, Julia, an attraction that quickly evolved into love. But before love had evolved into marriage the Mexican War intervened, calling Grant into that conflict, where he served with real distinction. Finally, after the war and four years after their first meeting, Grant and Julia were married, in 1848, at the Dent townhouse in St. Louis.

For the next four years the Army had Grant stationed in Michigan and New York, but Julia would get back to White Haven for annual visits to her parents. One such visit was for the birth in 1850 of the Grants' first child, to be named Frederick Dent Grant. So for Grant himself the White Haven estate connection was ripening.

In 1852 there began a further ripening. The Army assigned Grant to duty on the distant Pacific coast. Julia wanted to go with him, but she then was pregnant with a second child and Grant insisted that she remain behind. A trip westward in those days, especially via the Panama Isthmus as Grant soon would find, was a most dangerous mission. So Julia returned to White Haven. And there, too, was the home of Grant's heart. For out on the western coast he became utterly lonely and, in but two years, resigned his Army commission and came back, finally to make his home, with Julia and children, on the White Haven property.

Julia's parents lived in the original White Haven mansion. Grant and Julia, with their children, lived in a newer house on the estate. Colonel Dent assigned a substantial acreage to be cultivated by Grant, and, in time, Grant himself built an interesting log cabin, that he and Julia humorously called Hardscrabble (that still stands, though moved to a somewhat different location). They had lived in the cabin for only a few weeks when Julia's mother died. Thereupon they moved into White Haven itself.

From 1854 until the spring of 1860 Grant tried most diligently to succeed as a farmer at White Haven and finally, at nearly the end of that time, in a business venture in St. Louis city. But he never quite achieved his aim, and finally, in that 1860 spring, he with his family moved over to Galena, Illinois, to go to work in a leather shop run by two of his brothers and owned by his father. Then, in less than a year, the Civil War came and he returned to the Army. Julia and the children soon were back to White Haven, so White Haven again became what Grant regarded as home.

In March 1864 Grant was promoted to the command of all the Union armies and made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. Julia, in due course, came east. But never was the White Haven estate out of mind. In time the actual ownership of the property came to Grant and even during the war he was devoting personal funds, that he could ill afford, to its development. He continued to do so after the war ended. For many years he had a manager there, employed to care for and promote the property. It is obvious that he and Julia long had in mind the likelihood that the day would come, in ultimate retirement, when White Haven would be their final residence.

After the preservation of the Union in the outcome of the Civil War, a grateful people showered Grant with expressions of their gratitude, not least people in Illinois who conveyed to him a pleasant house in Galena. In the post-war years, as continued commander of the nation's armies, Grant was stationed in Washington, even serving for a time as acting Secretary of War. But it had become apparent that Grant was thought of, increasingly, as a possible President, and a voting residence in Illinois at that particular time was more important than in Missouri. So Grant made Galena his voting residence, and he resided there in fact during the time of the 1868 Presidential campaign.

Nonetheless, until only about a year before the end of his Presidency, Grant continued devoting personal money and effort to the improvement of the White Haven estate, maintaining a manager there who acted under his detailed directions. It was only nearing the end of Grant's eight years' Presidency, when the Whiskey Ring scandals involved some of his closest friends in St. Louis, that, disillusioned, he withdrew his active management of his Missouri property. Even so, he maintained his ownership of the White Haven estate all during his two years' trip around the world after his Presidency and then his ultimate residence in New York where one of his sons was engaged in an investment business, in which Grant devoted his own resources. Unhappily, however, that business failed. Conscientiously, Grant devoted his entire wealth toward meeting his son's firm's obligations.

Ultimately, in that effort, just months before his death, he conveyed away his White Haven property.

So it was that Grant's connection with the White Haven estate began but soon after his graduation from West Point, and continued in varying degree, most of it intimate indeed, until the verge of his death. With no other locale was his connection as long or, for so much of that time, so heartfelt.

To no other person, save to Abraham Lincoln himself, are we so indebted for assuring our position as a leading nation of the world as we are to Ulysses S. Grant. Without his brilliant military leadership, it is all but certain that our nation would have been rent asunder, possibly even into three parts in the end, each but a minor among the world's powers. More than that, without the triumph to which he led us, it also is all but certain that the Monroe Doctrine would have become a forgotten gesture, with French domination of Mexico enduring, and very likely prompting other alien powers to establish themselves in the Western hemisphere. However appropriate it is that there is a national tomb embracing Grant's remains on the bank of the Hudson, even more appropriate would it be that Grant's White Haven estate, to which so much of his life was devoted, should become a living memorial.

At White Haven our most skilled National Park Service would bring to life, for generations to come, that most remarkable American hero.

Visitors to White Haven need not admire Grant, or even know anything about his character and career, to enjoy a memorable learning experience. Grant, the son of an adamantly anti-slavery Ohio family, had attended West Point with young men selected from all the States of North and South. Beginning with his roommate, Fred Dent, many of Grant's closest friends were sons of slaveholders, and he married into a slaveholding family. James Longstreet, destined to serve as Robert E. Lee's principal subordinate, was a friend of Grant at West Point and also a cousin of the Dents. As such, he was one of three future Confederate generals who served as groomsmen at the Grant wedding.

The heritage of White Haven is that of the South. On this country estate, slaves served the Dents, Mrs. Grant was given several by her father, and Grant himself owned one, whom he freed in 1859, a time of great personal financial hardship. Colonel Dent denounced the cause for which his son-in-law fought, and in his last years entertained visitors to the Grant White House with denunciation of the Republican Party that had elected his son-in-law president. Grant, however, treated the old man with gracious kindness; after all, he had been a Democrat once himself.

White Haven stands by itself as a reflection of the border between North and South before the Civil War and symbolizes a broad band of divided loyalties, mixed emotions, and painful ruptures of ties between friends, neighbors, and relatives. This gracious Southern estate welcomed and sheltered the man whose duty became the destruction of the South's most vital institution, and here he gained some of the appreciation for Southern people that would lead to his generous terms to Lee at Appomattox and his immediate efforts to fight as vigorously for peace as he had to suppress the rebellion. At White Haven visitors can learn about the Southern way of life and about the great flaw that ultimately destroyed it.

Under private ownership for many years as a family home for the Wenzlicks, White Haven has been the best-kept secret in St. Louis; even now, when the St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Department lacks resources to open the property to the public, few know about the most important historical structure for one hundred miles in any direction.

White Haven is no secret to me. I have visited the house several times as a privileged guest. It is too important a site, however, for restriction to a privileged few. Located on a sizeable tract of land, with sound outbuildings already available to meet the needs of National Park Service personnel both for administration and visitor orientation, it is nearly ready for public visits. Located in a major metropolitan area that draws tourists already, located across the road from the popular attraction at Grant's Farm, the estate of the Busch family open to the public, the American people and visitors from abroad have already made their way to the neighborhood.

Grant's Farm contains the Hardscrabble cabin, now expertly restored, that Grant built. The rest of the story, and much more, lies across the road, destined to become one of the many jewels in the National Park Service collection. The touring public deserves this aesthetic, educational, and recreational treasure.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR CHRISTOPHER BOND ON H.R. 419, WHICH WOULD PROVIDE FOR THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN PARCELS TO THE HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES JULY 19, 1989

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM VERY PLEASED TO TESTIFY ON BEHALF OF S. 1090, LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY SENATOR DANFORTH AND MYSELF WHICH WOULD AUTHORIZE THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL PARCELS OF LAND TO THE HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE. OUR LEGISLATION IS IDENTICAL TO THE HOUSE BILL, H.R. 419.

OUR BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT AS DONATIONS, OR PURCHASE, THREE HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT HOUSES ADJACENT TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE. THE ONLY BUILDING CURRENTLY ON THE SITE IS THE HOUSE WHERE THE PRESIDENT SPENT HIS ADULT LIFE. THE BILL AUTHORIZES THE MODEST AMOUNT OF $250,000 SHOULD THE DEPARTMENT HAVE TO PURCHASE ANY OR ALL OF THE HOUSES.

THESE THREE HOUSES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ORIGINAL TRUMAN AND WALLACE FAMILY COMPOUND. ONE OF THEM, THE NOLAND/HAUKENBERRY HOME, WAS THE RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FAVORITE AUNT AND UNCLE AND HE VISITED THEM OFTEN DURING HIS YOUTH. HE STAYED WITH THEM WHILE HE WAS COURTING HIS FUTURE WIFE, BESS WALLACE. BESS LIVED JUST ACROSS THE STREET, IN THE HOUSE WHICH EVENTUALLY BECAME THE TRUMAN'S HOME.

THE OTHER TWO HOUSES BELONGED TO FRANK AND GEORGE WALLACE, BESS' BROTHERS. THEY BUILT THEM NEXT TO THE TRUMAN HOME AND GEORGE'S WIFE, MAY, STILL RESIDES IN ONE OF THEM. THE TRUMANS AND THE WALLACES WERE VERY CLOSE AND THE THREE HOUSES ARE A VITAL PART OF WHAT HARRY TRUMAN CALLED "HOME".

ADDING THESE THREE PROPERTIES TO THE TRUMAN HISTORIC SITE WILL NOT ONLY AID US IN UNDERSTANDING THE LIFE OF OUR 33RD PRESIDENT, IT WILL ALSO SERVE THE VERY IMPORTANT PURPOSE OF PRESERVING THE HISTORICAL INTEGRITY OF THE TRUMAN HOME ITSELF. IN 1986, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONDUCTED AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE TRUMAN SITE. IT IDENTIFIED THIS SITE AS ONE OF SEVERAL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS THREATENED BY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD. THE PARK SERVICE REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT ADDITIONAL MEASURES BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE SITE, SUCH AS THE PURCHASE OF ADJACENT, HISTORICALLY-RELATED PROPERTIES. THIS IS JUST WHAT OUR LEGISLATION WOULD DO.

I UNDERSTAND THAT TODAY'S TESTIMONY BY THE PARK SERVICE WILL URGE THAT THE BILL BE AMENDED TO GIVE THEM THE AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE PROTECTIVE EASMENTS ON THESE PROPERTIES. AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE PARK SERVICE POSITION IS THAT IT BELIEVES IT IS UNNECESSARY TO PURCHASE THE HOMES BECAUSE IT CAN ADEQUATELY PROTECT THE PROPERTIES BY ACQUIRING EASEMENTS. MR. CHAIRMAN, I DO NOT AGREE WITH THIS VIEW. I BELIEVE THAT PURCHASING THESE SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES WILL PROVIDE THE BEST LONGTERM GUARANTEE THAT THEY WILL BE PROTECTED AND

WILL GIVE THE PARK SERVICE THE KIND OF FLEXIBILITY IT NEEDS TO ADMINISTER THE ENTIRE SITE IN AN APPROPRIATE MANNER. IN ADDITION, I AM HIGHLY SKEPTICAL THAT ACQUIRING EASEMENTS WILL SAVE ANY TIME OR MONEY OVER PURCHASING THE HOMES OUTRIGHT.

THIS BILL HAS WIDESPREAD SUPPORT. CONGRESSMAN WHEAT IS THE ORIGINAL SPONSOR OF H.R.419 AND DID AN EXCELLENT JOB OF MOVING IT QUICKLY THROUGH THE HOUSE. IT IS SUPPORTED BY THE MISSOURI CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, THE TRUMAN FAMILY AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.

I URGE THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THIS LEGISLATION AND MOVE IT FORWARD AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE.

Senator **Bumpers**. Senator Bond, I can promise you are talking to a very sympathetic Senator on both of those measures.

I just finished reading a very interesting book called "Lee and Grant". Two more diametrically opposed persons have never existed on the face of the earth. I was really amazed to find that after Grant was cashiered—really, he resigned because he had to for drunkenness from the Army—he went to San Francisco where he was in a bar and ran across a friend who paid his way back to St. Louis. He failed at everything he tried to do. His father-in-law tried to help him farm. His father tried to help him, loaned him money.

As late as 1857 he was out in his old blue coat. He was a captain when he got cashiered from the Army, and he had his old overcoat on. It was tattered and torn, and he was out selling wood that he had gone out and chopped. He was selling fireplace wood on the street corners of St. Louis.

Occasionally he would see some old Army buddy coming, and he would turn his back. He was so ashamed of his predicament. He was really almost a derelict.

I never realized that he spent that time in St. Louis until I read those biographies of Grant and Lee. After reading that, I concluded he is one of the most interesting and, I think, fairly complex men that ever served this country either in the military or politically. So I am very favorably disposed toward that.

Senator Moynihan, you might appreciate this. I might also say as far as the Truman place, when I was first elected governor, I was invited to Kansas City to deliver the Truman Day Dinner Address. I was one who was a young undergraduate student when President Truman was President, and I thought he was a national disgrace. I did not like the way he pasted his hair down with Vaseline hair tonic and wore the little horn-rimmed glasses and had that nasal twang voice and the way he incongruously chopped the air when he spoke. I thought it was disgraceful that he called a music critic an SOB because of the criticism of Margaret's singing. I changed my mind when my daughter was born on that one. [Laughter.]

I told them I could not go because the legislature was in session, I was a new governor and did not know what I was doing. If there ever was a governor like the dog that caught the car, it was me. They said if you will come and do this speech, we will let you spend an hour with President Truman. I was already a student of Truman, already a big fan by that time, so I went.

I visited with President and Mrs. Truman for an hour in this very home that you are describing here, and I remember the properties around it where Mrs. Truman's family lived. Really, I guess it was originally her home, was it not?

Senator **Bond**. Yes.

Senator **Bumpers**. For whatever it is worth to all the politicians, I was telling President Truman I did not enjoy being governor, and I was complaining about the press and it was all new to me and I was lying awake at the mansion looking at the ceiling all night long.

Of course, finally before I left I realized here I am, the Governor of Arkansas, telling my problems to a guy who had to make the decision to drop the bomb.

As I got ready to leave, he said, now son, I will tell you something. You will get to where you like this job, and I will tell you how you do that. He said, number one, you get the best advice you can get on both sides of an issue, and then you do what you think is right because that is what the folks elected you to do, what you think is right. Not very profound, but coming from him it made an indelible impression on me.

Secondly, he said, do not lie to the people. He said the politicians find it almost irresistible to tell people what they think they want to hear instead of telling the truth. They can handle it. Politicians just do not think they can.

At that time, Richard Nixon was President, and you know how he felt about him. He pointed toward Washington, and he said the only time this country gets in trouble is when some son of a bitch sitting in the White House is lying.

I tell you those little vignettes to tell you why I intend to support both of these measures very strongly. Thank you very much, Senator Bond.

Senator **Bond**. Mr. Chairman, I would just say that my experience was that, unfortunately, one of my first official acts, actually before I was sworn in, was as governor-elect to represent the State of Missouri at President Truman's funeral. So I did not have the opportunity you had to get to know him.

Secondly, regarding your stories about General and President Grant, I would tell you that we are very fortunate to have in the hearing rōom today probably one of the great scholars and students of President Grant, Howard Westwood, a former colleague of mine. I worked for him. He was a relentless taskmaster. He is now relentlessly in pursuit of funds to finish the editing and publishing of Grant's papers.

He has been after me to scrape up money for President Grant's papers, and maybe, since you have such an interest, you will be able to assist Mr. Westwood. I would urge you, if you have not met Mr. Westwood, to do so because he is a great scholar.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Senator Bond.

Senator Moynihan.

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW YORK

Senator **Moynihan**. Mr. Chairman, would it help if I make a preliminary observation that New York State, on its own, built the tomb for General Grant? [Laughter.]

Senator **Bumpers**. Did you have any money left over?

Senator **Moynihan**. Sir, I am here just speaking in advance of representatives from New York.

May I introduce to the committee, sir, Assemblyman Bill Hoyt, who has carried this legislation in the New York Assembly and who will speak to you later.

Would you mind if I just showed you what we are talking about?

Senator **Bumpers**. Not at all.

Senator **Moynihan**. We are here to ask you to enact legislation that would in effect be equivalent to a wild and scenic river status for the Genesee River. The Genesee River is one of the rare rivers that runs north in North America. It runs just over the Pennsylvania line straight up the state and into the City of Rochester. In the course, there is a great gorge. It has been carved out of the rock over many years.

This river flows over the same escarpment that Niagara Falls falls over, so you have some sense of the height and the drama of it all.

The valley of the Genesee section of it, the most dramatic part, was purchased by a fellow named Letchworth, who was a buffalo hide manufacturer. He was in saddlery and ironware. He lived an endless life and began the children's orphanages in this country. He made a lot of money early and spent the rest of his life in philanthropy.

This is a geodetic survey map. This is one of the Finger Lakes. This green area here, sir, is the Genesee. It has a flood control dam up here which was authorized in 1925 and built in 1952. It may or may not have been a good idea, but it is there.

Our problem is that people want to put hydropower facilities in. There is not going to be any hydro. The Corps of Engineers does not want it. We do not need any power of this kind in New York. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on May 19 last year gave a license to study developing this river.

I will just show you in a very quick way so that you can get a sense of this thing. You are very welcome. We will give you a tour with these photographs. There are three falls. You get a sense of that.

Here is one of the higher falls. They are spectacular. There are three of them. We have this little dam. It is no great harm. It is one of those flood control dams that the Corps has built around the country. They can close it up and back it up through the chasm that is there.

Senator BUMPERS. Is that the only dam on the river?

Senator MOYNIHAN. Oh, yes, and it is only a flood control dam, just to hold water back if you get too much going. It is rarely used.

All I would say, sir, is that this is a very special place. It is a state park. There is not a penny of Federal funds being requested or required. We would simply like to have at the Federal level the same protection against development that exists at state level, thanks to Mr. Hoyt. I am speaking for Mr. Paxon, a representative from the area as well. He cannot be here, sir.

If we have that absolute lock-in that you could provide in the committee, then some further development of the trails, parks and campsites would automatically follow. We would very much appreciate it. We do not ask much of the committee in this respect, but in this case we do need it. I hope you will feel that it is warranted.

[The prepared statement of Senator Moynihan follows:]

STATEMENT OF
SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN
THE GENESEE RIVER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989 (S. 931)
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
JULY 19, 1989

Today you will hear testimony on the Genesee River Protection Act of 1989, legislation I introduced that will save for generations to come the beauty and natural qualities of the Genesee River within the boundaries of the Genesee River Gorge in New York's Letchworth State Park.

This bill will in effect provide the Genesee the protection granted to rivers included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. As you know, there exists no stronger statutory tool for protecting natural rivers. The Genesee River contains a 17-mile-long gorge, 300 feet high in spots, that has been called "the Grand Canyon of the East". Situated on the border of Wyoming and Livingston Counties in western New York, the Gorge receives thousands of tourists per year from New York and the entire eastern United States. My bill will forever protect its magnificent natural splendor.

In 1968, Congress enacted the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to establish a system for preserving this Nation's rivers.

As you know, the National Park Service has conducted a nationwide inventory of our rivers. The Park Service estimates that more than 60,000 miles of river qualify for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, but to date fewer than 9,300 miles enjoy such protection. That's about one quarter of one percent of all U.S. river miles. The Wild and Scenic Rivers System has clearly been under-utilized.

New York State Assemblyman William Hoyt, who will testify today on this legislation, sponsored a law enacted in New York State which includes this portion of the Genesee River in New York's own Wild, Scenic and Recreational River System. Unfortunately, as the Buffalo News pointed out on May 19 of this year, unless we pass legislation at the federal level as well, the Gorge will never be sufficiently protected from those who would further dam the river for hydropower.

Years ago, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a small dam at the base of this stretch of the Genesee to provide for flood control in the lower reaches of the River. The Corps continues to manage this dam under its original mandate. My legislation is drafted carefully as to not disturb the Corps' vital flood control operations. The Army Corps of Engineers has stated they have no interest in developing hydropower at the Mount Morris dam, but as you know, private development remains a possibility. And in fact, on May 4 of this year the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a preliminary license to a private hydropower company to study the possibility of further damming of the river for hydropower. If allowed, this impressive Gorge will be flooded. It is exactly this type of activity which must be stopped.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I need your help to protect this most deserving natural wonder.

Senator **Bumpers**. Senator Moynihan, are you only asking for the protection of 17 miles of the river in the same manner as a wild and scenic river?

Senator **Moynihan**. That is all, sir. If the committee thought to make the whole river a wild and scenic river, they may do that; but actually, much of the river when it starts could not be described as wild. It is very gentle rolling farmland. It is not a wilderness area.

This area is wilderness. Letchworth bought it in the mid 19th Century, and it has been kept that way ever since.

Senator **Bumpers**. This dam is within that 17-mile area?

Senator **Moynihan**. That is right, sir. It is a flood control dam built in 1952.

Senator **Bumpers**. Is any water used from this river for irrigation purposes?

Senator **Moynihan**. Not that I am aware; not this year, God knows. It has not stopped raining since March.

Senator **Bumpers**. Incidentally, are New York City's reservoirs full?

Senator **Moynihan**. They are full. We had an unavoidable drop in February, but we are full today, and we have no corn in the fields. The fields are too wet to get corn.

Senator **Bumpers**. That is very encouraging. I did not realize that.

Senator **Moynihan**. It is encouraging if you are growing corn in Arkansas.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are there any municipalities which are dependent upon the Genesee?

Senator **Moynihan**. The City of Rochester began as the flour city where the milling of wheat occurred. Western New York is a wheat growing area, and the original wheat exports in this country, the milling was done in Rochester. The highest falls of the Genesee are in the middle of the City of Rochester. The first wheat exports in this country came down the Erie Canal to Britain in the 1840s.

They do not use it for hydropower anymore, but it is one hell of a set of falls, I will tell you that.

Senator **Bumpers**. I really meant from a municipal water supply standpoint.

Senator **Moynihan**. I cannot but suppose that some of the villages along the way use the water, but there is plenty of water, and it is not a problem.

Senator **Bumpers**. Senator Moynihan, thank you very much for coming by to testify on this apparently worthwhile bill. The fact that you are not asking for any Federal money certainly makes this a lot more palatable. I personally believe in adding all the streams and rivers that any member of the delegation of a particular state asks for because sometimes these things are very volatile, and sometimes there is a lot of hostility over that. When the delegation affected here in the Senate agrees on it, we usually try certainly to honor those requests.

Senator **Moynihan**. Thank you, sir. May I just add Senator D'Amato joins me in this matter.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Senator Moynihan.

Senator Levin, welcome to the committee. You may give your statement, or you may summarize it. The full statement will be inserted in the record at your option.

STATEMENT OF HON. CARL LEVIN, U.S. SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN

Senator Levin. Thank you. I will summarize, Mr. Chairman, Senator Rockefeller.

First of all, let me thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of your subcommittee, for scheduling this hearing. It is on a matter of major importance to my state and I believe to the Nation that we create an historical park up on the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan's upper peninsula.

This is a unique area, an area in the northernmost tip of the upper peninsula of Michigan. It was the scene in the late 1860s, the middle part of the 19th Century, indeed in the early part of this century, of a major copper mining effort. There was a whole world of copper mining up there which produced most of America's copper for the years before the Civil War and throughout the 19th Century.

A world was created up there which will never be duplicated again physically and socially in terms of the labor force that went up there, what they did, the social relations which were created in terms of the company towns, the remnants of which still remain in terms of the housing that is still there.

There will be a panel after me which will describe in some detail for you what the plans are, because we have a community up there that is united, a state that is united. There is no dissention over this, no disagreement over this. There is tremendous potential to create an historical park of national significance. It does not happen often that you have a place that is so well preserved from the past which made an important difference in America's industrial history and America's social history.

Mr. Chairman, the bill itself would create a national historical park. The Subcommittee will be receiving from the panel and from others testimony about the national significance of this designation.

Let me just say simply and most directly that the sites that are in question have already been designated as national historic landmarks by the Department of the Interior. The National Park Service has already gone through the requirements of the statute to create national historic landmarks, and they have decided that these three sites, two mining sites and the village of Calumet next to one of those sites, meet the standards of national significance so that they be designated as national historic landmarks.

What we are seeking is that those three sites be made into a national historical park so that they will be preserved, so that the people of America and the world can see what the copper mining industry was like in the 19th Century and into the 20th Century in America. A good part of that industry was located on that particular tip of land in that particular magical spot going into Lake Superior.

We have a letter from Governor Blanchard supporting this effort very strongly which I would ask be made part of the record.

Congressman Bob Davis, who is working so hard for this legislation on the House side, is also here today and will testify today after I have concluded so that we have a good House-Senate bipartisan support group for this legislation as well as a united community back home.

Mr. Chairman, let me just make two additional comments before I wind up. One is I was a little disappointed that the Park Service did not come in strong support of this bill. Instead, they want an additional study. We have already had two studies of this area, one by the Park Service itself, an option study, and an additional study which was required before the three areas were designated as historic landmarks. Those studies which make sure that some of the same standards of national significance are met were completed, and these areas were designated, as I mentioned as historic landmarks.

So we have had a great deal of study on these three areas already, and I believe that they are adequate studies and that we can proceed now to designate the area as a national historical park and then get on with the required management plan which can address some of the questions which the Park Service believes still remain to be answered.

In terms of an additional study, I just do not think it is needed given the studies both by the Park Service relative to the landmark designation and the option study which the Park Service also has completed.

Secondly, the leaders of the Department of the Interior and the Park Service in the past have been very, very supportive. Last year former Secretary Hodel paid a visit to the area, as did the Director of the National Park Service, William Penn Mott, who visited Calumet. Both were very supportive of this becoming a park at that time.

It would be a letdown, I believe, for this committee to accept the suggestion that there now be another study when the prior head of the Park Service and the Department of the Interior, after visiting the area in person, made very positive statements such as "Mott vows to push park through 1988." That was the head of the Park Service who said we can do this in 1988 and we should do this in 1988.

I again think, therefore, that we would be backing down somewhat to just say let us go with another study, because that would delay this matter a year. Given the adequacy of the prior studies and the fact that we must have a management plan before the operations begin, I think we should get on with the designation of the park.

The other comment that I have, Mr. Chairman and Senator Rockefeller, is this. It is hard to describe this area. There will be some pictures as part of the presentation to you and some graphs. It is a long way to go, and obviously the community would love to have this committee visit. It is very difficult, we know, to take that kind of time. If it is not possible to do so, our words, pictures and graphs will have to do for us what a personal visit would do much better.

I am familiar with the area personally. It is an extraordinary chunk of land, to begin with, an extraordinary remainder of an industry. Physically, the landmarks are there: the smelting works; the mineshafts; the shafthouses; the hoist engines, the largest hoist engine in the world, bringing miners and copper up 9,000 feet from the bowels of the earth; the smelter office, which I visited, is exactly the same now as it was 30 or 40 years ago, everything still in place, dust covering it all.

Technologically, this is a highly significant area in terms of mining. The first use of power drills was there. The first use of electric haulage was there in the same mines. Side dumping cars for ore were used for the first time here, and on and on. We had technological breakthroughs taking place right there on that little strip of land. So it is an important part of our mining history technologically.

Finally, it is part of our social history. We had here a company town. We had a paternalistic company which ran the place, and we have left an extraordinary village of Calumet with miners' houses still there, single-room log houses where the miners stayed as part of this company. There is some real magic there that you can best feel if you could get there.

In the absence of that, I can only hope that the presentations that will be made to you, the pictures that will be presented to you, will give you a feel of a time and an era which can and should be preserved.

Your love of history as you have just described it, your love of reading, Mr. Chairman, which has come out so many times on the floor in the preservation of other sites, and I know Senator Rockefeller's love of history, indeed his own particular knowledge of my state, is such that I think you will be able to soak in from presentations just how important this site is in terms of our industrial history, our mining history, our technological history, and even as important I know to members of this committee perhaps is the social history that existed 100 years ago, a certain way of life which is now no more but which can only be preserved by the kind of attention that this committee does give to historical places.

So again, let me thank you and Senator Rockefeller for taking time. After I testify I know that Congressman Davis is also here, and the panel from the Calumet area which you will hear from is prepared to give you great detail on the nuts and bolts of a national historical park and how it would work and why it is just so right for this area.

[The prepared statements of Senator Levin and Governor Blanchard follow:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CARL LEVIN ON S. 866, A BILL ESTABLISHING THE CALUMET COPPER COUNTRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

First, I would like to thank the Chairman and the Ranking Republican Member for scheduling consideration of my legislation to designate the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. I would also like to express my gratitude to Senator Bumpers' Subcommittee staff for their assistance in preparing this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, today the Subcommittee will receive testimony on the national significance of the copper mining in Michigan, and the importance of establishing a National Park in the Calumet area to enable the story of our nation's early copper industry to be vividly told, so my remarks in this area will be brief. I would ask that the statement I made along with the introduction of the bill be included in the record. Unfortunately, a scheduling conflict has prevented Senator Riegle from testifying in support of the bill, but I do have a statement from Senator Riegle to that effect that I would ask be included in the record.

The Calumet area is on the Keweenaw Peninsula, which is one of the northern most points of Michigan. It is the piece of land that extends into Lake Superior from the top of the Upper Peninsula. From 1845 until the Civil war, over 70 percent of the United States' copper production came from Copper country, and most of the copper used during the Civil War, for buttons, canteens, and cannons, came from the region. It was copper from this region that went into the telephone and telegraph wires that were strung across this country. This copper was mined by a diverse group of immigrant laborers.

The panel on Calumet will go into much more detail on the rich industrial and cultural heritage of Michigan's Copper Country. Fortunately, many of the structures that represent this heritage are still evident, as detailed in the Nomination Study used by the National Park Service's National Advisory Board to determine that the area was nationally significant and should be designated a National Historic Landmark. I would ask that that material be included in the record. Earlier this year, Interior Secretary Lujan followed the Advisory Board's recommendations and designated both the Calumet and Quincy areas National Historic Landmarks. I'm certain that the members of the Subcommittee know that the same tests are used to determine the national significance of both National Historic Landmarks and National Parks.

As the Subcommittee will hear in later testimony, the National Park Service has also produced a study discussing the various options for management of a National Park in the Calumet area. That options study is part of the prepared material that will be submitted to the Subcommittee.

In addition to the tremendous historical value of the Calumet area, I have been most impressed by the strong united public support for establishment of the park. This public support will be evident in the testimony of the three witnesses who have flown here from Calumet, and the support of the four citizens who joined them on that trip. The people of Copper Country have recognized the intrinsic value of their surroundings, and they have realized how important it is to be certain that the nation be aware of this story.

This strong public support is what first brought this issue to my attention. Since then, I have worked closely with the folks from the Calumet area to develop the legislation before the Subcommittee. The bill would Establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park which will consist of: The C & H (Calumet and Hecla)

Mining Co. properties; The Quincy Mining Co. properties; and The Calumet Historic Preservation District. These areas are located within the National Historic Landmark boundries.

This legislation provides for significant public involvement in the establishment of the park. It also provides that any purchases of property must be done on a willing seller basis -- which means that condemnation may not be used to acquire property. This is an issue that the residents of the Upper Peninsula are particularly sensitive about.

I've spent time in the Calumet area, and although I have no formal training as a historian, I can tell you that the area speaks eloquently of its past. The park will recognize the history of copper mining in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Considering the contribution the Calumet area made to the development of our nation, it is appropriate that we recognize its significance by establishing this park.

The park proposal enjoyed considerable support from the previous administration, and both then-Secretary of the Interior Hodel and the former Director of the National Park Service, William Penn Mott visited Calumet. There are numerous newspaper articles that describe these visits, under headlines like: "Hodel gives his backing to Calumet park plan," and "Hodel pleased with park project." Speaking of Director Mott's trip a headline reads, "Mott vows to push park through in '88." I ask that these articles be included in the record.

Particularly in light of previous administration public comments supporting the park, I was disappointed to learn that the present Department of Interior and National Park Service do not yet support the establishment of the park. Our bill provides the mechanism to address the concerns the administration has raised through the development of the general management plan. Even in their testimony the administration recognizes the great and unique value of the area. While the administration will recommend a study of the area, the Subcommittee will also receive testimony that a study in this instance is not necessary because the information that a study would yield already exists as part of the options study and nomination studies that have been prepared by the National Park Service.

I look forward to working with Subcommittee in pursuit of legislation which would establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park, and I would urge my colleagues to join me in supporting establishment of the park.

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JAMES J BLANCHARD
GOVERNOR
•
E. Douglas Frost, Director
Rosemary B. Freeman, Deputy Director

July 19, 1989

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks & Forests
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am writing to support legislation being considered by your subcommittee today, S 866, the "Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park Act of 1989". Establishing a national historical park on the beautiful Keweenaw Peninsula in northern Michigan will preserve a part of history for future generations of all Americans.

Copper mining began on Keweenaw Point in 1842, giving rise to the growth of the copper industry in this country. The industry's importance to the development of the United States as the world's industrial leader will be showcased in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The residents of the Calumet area will proudly share their heritage and its contribution to the strength of this country by providing a warm and friendly environment for park visitors. People who visit the park will recognize the historic significance of copper country and remember the hospitality of the people of Michigan.

I applaud the leadership of Michigan's Senators Carl Levin and Donald Riegle in sponsoring this legislation and thank you and members of the subcommittee for your support of S 866. We will work closely with the Congress, the Administration and the local community in developing the best plan for preserving and interpreting the contribution of the copper industry and our region to the history of the United States.

Michigan looks forward to being the home of the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park and welcomes the opportunity for having a natural resource become a national resource.

Sincerely,

James J. Blanchard

JAMES J. BLANCHARD
Governor

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Senator Levin.

I have looked at a lot of photographs which you furnished me of this area, and I would like to personally get out there and see the site. You make it extremely appealing and interesting with your cogent testimony. Perhaps I will be able to do that sometime before the end of this year. I hope so.

Senator Rockefeller, do you have any questions?

Senator **Rockefeller**. I have no questions. I join you in admiration for the presentation.

The industrial past, of course, makes me think of coal mines. I can remember in 1982 when I was governor of West Virginia we had to get something for the World's Fair in Knoxville, and we could not think of what to take down there. So we actually got a company to create an old coal mine and the way life used to be with a pick and shovel, mule, gattling guns, the knee pads the miners used to wear, what the houses looked like. It was all artificial. We took it down to Knoxville. I never would have believed it, but it was by far the most visited of all attractions at the World's Fair.

What that taught me and what you are saying is that people have a fascination about how this country came to develop its strength. Not all that history is pleasant. Some of it is cantankerous and tough, vicious but uniformly interesting. It appeals to Americans' sense of their roots and where they came from and the fascination of wanting to know more about it, which is what you have described.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Senator Rockefeller.

Senator Levin, thank you again very much for coming here to make your presentation today.

Congressman Robert Davis, the congressman from the area, welcome to the committee. I did not realize we had a companion measure over in the House, but I am certainly pleased to know that you are there championing this legislation. It helps a lot over here.

Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT DAVIS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM MICHIGAN

Mr. **Davis**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to be here to join Senator Levin in what is a very important project to the Nation and the State of Michigan. Senator Levin and I will continue to work on this establishment of the Calumet National Historical Park in a bipartisan manner.

I thank you, Senator Bumpers, for this opportunity to testify about the Calumet National Historical Park. This is one of the most exciting, positive pieces of legislation that I have ever worked on.

From the day everyone started thinking about creating a national park at Calumet, the community has been nothing but supportive. They have taken the initiative to let us know what an important chapter Calumet, Quincy and the surrounding areas have played in our Nation's history. The community's enthusiasm is one of the main reasons this project continues to be so exciting.

Calumet is the site of historic mining which helped move our Nation forward during the Industrial Revolution. It represents a slice of history which cannot be overlooked. Most people, even people in Michigan, do not realize what a monumental impact Calumet has had on the entire Nation.

Copper mining was important in the Calumet area even before the Industrial Revolution. It is the only site in the United States where the prehistoric mining of copper is known to have taken place. The first inhabitants of the Keweenaw Peninsula used the copper they mined as currency. Calumet is the site of the first mining boom in the entire United States. It took place five years before the California gold rush.

Then from 1885 until the Civil War, 75 percent of the United States' production of copper came from the Keweenaw Peninsula. Calumet is an ideal place for a national park. The rich history of our country's mining history is still alive in many buildings standing there today.

The people of Calumet are proud of their heritage which surrounds them. I feel it is most appropriate that this heritage be preserved and emphasized to the rest of the country through creation of the Calumet National Historical Park.

I might say that we patterned our design of the park around Senator Tsongas' national historical park in Lowell, Massachusetts. I along with my staff and people from the district went up to Lowell, Massachusetts. Of course, that is the birthplace of another important industry in this country.

Our people have worked very hard to craft this legislation in cooperation and concert with the Park Service. Mr. Chairman, before you hear testimony from the Park Service, I wanted the subcommittee to know what has happened this morning regarding the Park Service's position which will be stated later.

I have talked to the Director of the Park Service, Mr. Jim Ridenour, just before noon, and he has assured me that the Park Service will put any additional studies that may be necessary, if in fact it is necessary, on a very fast track. He assured me that just as in the past the Park Service will work with us to iron out any problems with the establishment of the park. This, we believe, is no exception.

Furthermore, I have talked with other high-ranking Park Service officials in the last two days who have expressed their continued support for the Calumet park. The problems outlined in the Park Service testimony are presently being resolved. This project's sheer momentum has overcome every obstacle we have faced in the past.

As Senator Levin indicated, former Secretary Hodel and the Director of the Park Service, Mr. Mott, have been up there, and the new Secretary, Manuel Lujan, has already agreed to come up on September 22 and spend the weekend to take a look at this project, too.

I do appreciate the opportunity to be here, Mr. Chairman. This is what I consider to be a very worthwhile project not only to our area, to the State of Michigan, but to the entire country.

Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much for coming over to be with us and making a fine statement today, Congressman Davis. We wish you well in the House. I will be talking to Director Ridenour also about this at the earliest possible time.

Thank you again.

The next witness is Jerry Patten, Associate Director of Planning and Development at the National Park Service.

Mr. Patten, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GERALD D. PATTEN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD BEARSS, CHIEF HISTORIAN; AND WILLIAM SHANK, DEPUTY REGIONAL DIRECTOR, OMAHA, NE

Mr. **Patten**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to be here today to testify on the four bills before you.

The first bill is to protect a segment of the Genesee River in New York. Mr. Chairman, we support enactment of S. 931. Approximately 87 miles of the Genesee River, including this segment in question, are listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. This means that the segments possess natural values of such outstanding significance that they appear to qualify for the National Wild and Scenic River System.

The bill would, in effect, apply one of the important protective measures of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act without actually amending the act. As you know, the purpose of the act is to protect the free-flowing condition and outstanding resources of certain rivers and their immediate environment.

In this case, the outstanding land-based resource values along this segment already are protected by virtue of being in a state park. What we are talking about then is protecting the river from Federal or Federally assisted licensed or permitted hydroelectric and water resource development projects which would adversely affect the free-flowing and other instream values.

At present we are aware of only one potential project that might affect the river. On May 14, 1989, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a preliminary permit to Mt. Morris Hydro partners to investigate the potential for developing hydroelectric power at the Mt. Morris dam site.

Finally Mr. Chairman, we would note that section 2(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for the inclusion of the State rivers in the national system of wild and scenic rivers by designation of the Secretary of the Interior. The State of New York may wish to consider pursuing that option which would provide protection without the need for further legislative action such as S. 931 calls for.

The second bill I want to summarize, Mr. Chairman, is the bill to provide for the establishment of the Calumet Copper Country National Historic Park. We recommend against enactment of this legislation. While we agree that an addition to the National Park System may be appropriate here, questions remain as to how best to configure a park to accommodate public use, to efficiently administer it at a reasonable cost, and to ensure the unit does not include toxic or hazardous waste sites.

We strongly urge that S. 866 be amended in the form of a substitute authorizing and directing the Secretary to carry out the necessary studies to answer these questions. In particular, these studies would determine with full public involvement the suitability and feasibility of establishing the unit, management alternatives, potential boundaries of the unit, and the minimum necessary Federal interest within those boundaries to provide for a viable unit of the National Park System.

We oppose the commission created in S. 866 as an inappropriate delegation of Federal responsibilities to non-Federal personnel. We defer to the Department of Justice on any constitutional issues this may raise.

Mr. Chairman, we would be pleased to work with the bill sponsors and committee staff to work out satisfactory language to authorize the groundwork necessary to justify this potential new addition to the National Park System. In our view there is no question that this area of the Keweenaw Peninsula contains some of the richest history of the American copper mining industry. The National Park Service feels the addition of these resources in some configuration to the National Park System is appropriate.

Mr. Chairman, the third bill I would like to summarize is one to provide for the addition of certain properties to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri. We support enactment of H.R. 419 if amended as described below.

As an amendment to the Act which established the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, if enacted it would allow the National Park Service to acquire the now vacant Noland-Haukenberry house immediately west of the Truman home as well as the Frank G. and George P. Wallace houses immediately east and adjacent to the Truman home by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from another Federal agency or otherwise.

It would also permit the owners of these latter two properties to elect a term of use and occupancy of up to 25 years or life of the surviving spouse.

Finally, H.R. 419 would authorize an appropriation of $250,000 for acquiring the above-noted properties.

It would be our intent to make repairs and adaptations to the Noland-Haukenberry house prior to opening it for public access if Federal acquisition proved necessary and the necessary funds became available from Federal and private sources. In this way we would improve visitor information and services. The house is now vacant, and we would have to spend approximately $75,000 to repair and modify the house to accommodate visitors.

Federal acquisition in fee would also impose an operational cost of some $15,000 annually attributable to utilities and .5 FTEs for maintenance.

Access to the other two houses would not be possible for some time if acquired in fee due to current occupancy. We fully concur with the bill's direction to offer the owners use and occupancy of these buildings in the event of Federal acquisition and find no conflict with their current use. We estimate the land acquisition cost would be approximately $250,000 but, as stated above, we do not believe these two properties will need to be acquired in fee.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to summarize my comments on the bill to provide for the establishment of the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in the State of Missouri. We are fully cognizant of the historic value of this property and believe it has potential to be a fitting addition to the National Park System. However, we cannot support enactment of H.R. 1529 until a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing such a new unit is completed.

If enacted as passed by the House of Representatives, H.R. 1529 would establish the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site near St. Louis as depicted on a city boundary map. It would provide for the National Park Service to accept the real property known as White Haven by donation and/or to acquire any property by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds.

Cooperative agreements with adjacent landowners for parking and access would be authorized.

Finally, there would be authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the park would be created.

As stated earlier, White Haven was designated a national historic landmark by the Secretary of the Interior in 1986. This designation obviously illustrates its national significance.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that public spirited individuals in corporations of the St. Louis area have purchased White Haven to ensure its preservation. Their generosity runs to about $500,000. We estimate that one-time restoration efforts might cost in the neighborhood of $1 million including planning and bricks and mortars, and that annual operating and maintenance expenses to make the property available for public visitation could approach $400,000.

Mr. Chairman, in October 1985 we advised one of the sponsors of this bill that a study of feasibility and suitability of White Haven as a potential unit of the National Park System should be completed before authorizing such a unit.

Consistent with the National Park Service's management policies, such a study would investigate a range of potential management alternatives for White Haven including cooperative management between the county, State and Federal governments. Such a partnership approach could reduce rehabilitation and operating costs. We expect such a study could be completed within one year at a cost between $75,000 and $100,000.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my summary of the four bills. Mr. Ed Bearss, the chief historian with the National Park Service, and Mr. William Shank, our Deputy Regional Director from Omaha, are here. The three of us can answer any questions you might have.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Patten follow:]

STATEMENT OF GERALD D. PATTEN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING S.931, A BILL TO PROTECT A SEGMENT OF THE GENESEE RIVER IN NEW YORK.

July 19, 1989

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to provide your Committee with testimony on S.931, a bill to protect 17 miles of the Genesee River where it flows through Letchworth Gorge State Park. The protection would be the same as for rivers listed in Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; Section 5(a) lists rivers authorized by Congress for study as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Mr. Chairman, we support enactment of S.931. Approximately 87 miles of the Genesee River, including the segment in question, are listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. This means that the segments possess natural values of such outstanding significance that they appear to qualify for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. That puts them in a very select group, since less that 2 percent of the river mileage in the lower 48 states is listed in the inventory. This segment flows through a highly scenic area, the sheer cliffs of the Genesee River Gorge, and over several large waterfalls. The river is a component of the New York State scenic rivers system.

The bill would, in effect, apply one of the important protective measures of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act without actually amending the Act. As you know, the purpose of the Act is to protect the free-flowing condition and outstanding resources of certain rivers and their immediate environment. In this case, the outstanding land based resource values along this segment already are protected by virtue of being in a State park. What we are talking about then is protecting the river from Federal or Federally assisted, licensed or permitted hydroelectric and water resource development projects which would adversely affect the free flowing and other instream values.

At present we are aware of only one potential project that might affect the river. On May 4, 1989, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a preliminary permit to Mt. Morris Hydro Partners to investigate the potential for developing hydroelectric power at the Mt. Morris Dam which, as the bill notes, is a flood control project operated by the Secretary of the Army. That potential project has not been developed to the point where we could evaluate what, if any, impact it would have on the river's upstream flow values. Clearly, however, if it involved raising the Mt. Morris Dam to the point where it inundated the river in Letchworth Gorge State Park, it would destroy the free-flowing character and related resources of the river in that area.

The approach ~~being taken~~ in this bill, i.e., to use language from the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to protect river values but not actually amending the Act is unusual. However, it is not unprecedented. Congress has passed similar legislation to protect portions of the Snake and Salmon Rivers in Idaho in P.L. 96-312 and P.L. 100-677.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we would note that section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for the inclusion of State rivers in the national system of wild and scenic rivers by designation of the Secretary of the Interior. The State of New York may wish to consider pursuing that option, which would provide protection but without the need for further legislation such as S.931.

That concludes my formal statement, Mr. Chairman. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

STATEMENT OF GERALD D. PATTEN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ON S.866, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CALUMET COPPER COUNTRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

JULY 19, 1989

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before this Committee today to discuss S. 866, a bill to establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park in the State of Michigan. We recommend against enactment of this legislation. While we agree that an addition to the National Park System may be appropriate here, no formal new area study has been done or approved by the Director of the National Park Service that tests the suitability or feasibility of establishing a new unit of the National Park System. Moreover, questions remain as to how best to configure a park to accommodate public use, to efficiently administer it at a reasonable cost, and to ensure the unit does not include toxic or hazardous waste sites.

We strongly urge that S. 866 be amended in the form of a substitute authorizing and directing the Secretary to carry out the necessary studies to answer these questions. In particular these studies would determine, with full public involvement, the suitability and feasibility of establishing the unit, management alternatives; potential boundaries of the unit and the minimum necessary Federal interest within those boundaries to provide for a viable unit of the National Park System.

We oppose the Commission created in S. 866 as an inappropriate delegation of Federal responsibilities to non-Federal personnel. We defer to the Department of Justice on any Constitutional issue this may raise. Further, we oppose the grant program to be managed by the Commission. Scarce Federal dollars must be targeted at Federal properties. Should our studies determine that a new park is merited, we would support establishment of an advisory commission that would advise the Secretary on management and other appropriate matters but whose role would be advisory only. The non-Federal members identified in S. 866 could form an appropriate advisory body of this kind.

Mr. Chairman, we would be pleased to work with the bill's sponsors and Committee staff to work out satisfactory language to authorize the groundwork necessary to justify this potential new addition to the National Park System. In our view there is no question that this area of the Keweenaw Peninsula contains some of the richest history of the American copper mining industry. One need only look at the statistics regarding copper production within the United States and indeed the world during the period from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's to appreciate the importance of these resources. During this period the United States produced 17% of the world's copper; the Keweenaw Peninsula alone produced 12%. Whether by design or through neglect we are fortunate that this area has been little disturbed since those glory days. Few modern intrusions have marred the area's scale and the feeling of its mining heritage. Some key buildings associated with mining operations and an array of unique machinery await preservation and interpretation. We are willing to fully and fairly assess the potential for a National Park Service role in such an effort.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared remarks on S. 866. I will be pleased to respond to your questions at this time.

STATEMENT OF GERALD D. PATTEN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ON H.R. 419, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES TO THE HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

JULY 19, 1989

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before this Committee today to discuss H.R. 419 which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire three properties adjacent to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri. We support enactment of H.R. 419 if amended as described below.

As an amendment to the Act which established the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, H.R. 419, if enacted, would allow the National Park Service to acquire the now vacant Noland/Haukenberry house immediately west of the Truman home as well as the Frank G. and George P. Wallace houses immediately east and adjacent to the Truman home by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from another Federal agency, or otherwise. It would also permit the owners of these latter two properties to elect a term of use and occupancy of up to 25 years or life of the surviving spouse. Finally, H.R. 419 would authorize an appropriation of $250,000 for acquiring the above noted properties.

These three homes are part of the historic scene and the story of the former President. The City Council of Independence recently passed a resolution supporting the acquisition of these three houses. We do not believe, however, that Federal acquisition in fee is necessary to protect these resources. Accordingly, we recommend that H.R. 419 be amended to expressly authorize the Park Service to acquire protective easements on the properties adjacent to the Truman home, in addition to authority to acquire them in fee. Acquisition of protective easements would be adequate to ensure preservation of the historic setting of the Truman home. Moreover, no more than one house need be acquired in fee to meet visitor and administrative needs at the national historic site. This option would also reduce acquisition costs and eliminate long-term costs of rehabilitating and maintaining all three adjacent properties. We believe it would be prudent to expressly authorize this alternative. We would be pleased to work with the City in securing private funding to assist us in the acquisition of protective easements and/or fee title to the three properties. This could permit more timely acquisition for inclusion in the Harry S Truman National Historic Site than might otherwise be possible.

Mr. Chairman, the story of President Truman, like so many of America's leaders, is a story of family, community, friends and neighbors. The name Truman immediately brings to mind a congenial yet determined walker being followed by an exhausted press corps struggling to catch up as he walked briskly around his neighborhood in Independence or the White House here in Washington. That neighborhood in Independence was of great importance to him, both as a person and as a political figure. It was here that he lived in a variety of houses as a youth with his family and later made occasional visits to the Noland/Haukenberry house with an aunt while he courted Bess, his wife-to-be, who resided across the street in what is now the Truman home. It was also here that two of Bess's brothers, Frank and George Wallace, lived with their wives, one of whom still resides in the house adjacent to the Truman home.

In 1972 Secretary of the Interior Morton, under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, established a historic district surrounding the Truman home based on the historic character of the neighborhood and the fact that the neighborhood environment is important to the Truman history. The official district nomination form described the neighborhood as "the setting which has been the physical nucleus of both Harry S Truman's personal and his long and influential political life."

Mr. Chairman, it would be our intent to make repairs and adaptations to the Noland/Haukenberry house prior to opening it for public access, if Federal acquisition proved necessary and the necessary funds became available from Federal and private sources. In this way we could improve visitor information and services. The house is now vacant, and we would have to spend approximately $75,000 to repair and modify the house to accommodate visitors. Federal acquisition in fee would also impose an operational cost of some $15,000 annually, attributable to utilities and 0.5 FTE for maintenance. Access to the other two houses would not be possible for some time even if acquired in fee, due to current occupancy. We fully concur with the bill's direction to offer the owners use and occupancy of these buildings in the event of Federal acquisition, and find no conflict with their current use. We estimate that land acquisition would cost approximately $250,000, but, as stated above, we do not believe these two properties will need to be acquired in fee.

This concludes my prepared testimony on H.R. 419. I would be pleased to respond to any questions you may have at this time.

STATEMENT OF GERALD D. PATTEN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ON H.R. 1529, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ULYSSES S. GRANT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

JULY 19, 1989

Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a pleasure to appear before you this morning to discuss H.R. 1529, a bill which would establish the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. We are fully congnizant of the historic value of this property and believe it has the potential to be a fitting addition to the National Park System. However, we cannot support enactment of H.R. 1529 until a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing such a new unit is completed.

If enacted as passed by the House of Representatives, H.R. 1529 would establish the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site near St. Louis as depicted on a cited boundary map. It would provide for the National Park Service to accept the real property known as White Haven by donation and to acquire any personal property by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds. Cooperative agreements with adjacent landowners for parking and access would be authorized. Finally, there would be authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the park would be created.

White Haven, the home of President and Mrs. Grant, is an estate of approximately 9.65 acres located southwest of St. Louis, Missouri in an unincorporated portion of St. Louis County. The estate is surrounded by a heavily wooded, suburban residential neighborhood known as Grantwood Village and by Grant's Farm, a 281-acre estate owned by August Busch, which includes an animal preserve and a theme park open to the public.

There are five buildings of historic interest on the property: the main house built in the late 1790's or early 1800's; the former slave quarters, of an unknown era; a storage shed built around 1910; a smoke/ice house, built around 1875; and a barn, also dating from the 1870's. The property is surrounded by a six-foot high chain-link fence overgrown with foliage.

White Haven was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior in June 1986. This designation illustrates its national significance in several categories. First and foremost, White Haven is intimately associated with the life and career of one of the great captains of military history and 18th President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant.

White Haven was the setting for Grant's crucial pre-Civil War years. It was during this time that his strength of character was forged in the fires of adversity.

White Haven was also the home of members of old and very successful St. Louis families, who were among those that played instrumental roles in our nation's expansion westward and in the early growth of St. Louis.

Were Grant, like his counterpart General Lee, merely a peerless military leader, the very father of modern military warfare, who won on the field of battle the struggle that Lincoln led, this property would merit preservation and interpretation to the public. But Grant was also the President of the United States whose leadership during two terms in office guaranteed to his Party a series of victories in politics almost as profound as the triumphs he had won in battle assuring him a place in history as a successful political leader also. White Haven is the only intact setting appropriate for the commemoration of the entire range of his heroic deeds and public service.

Mr. Chairman, we understand that public spirited individuals and corporations in the St. Louis area have purchased White Haven to ensure its preservation. Their generosity runs to about $500,000. We estimate that one-time restoration efforts might cost in the neighborhood of $1 million, including planning and bricks-and-mortar, and that annual operating and maintenance expenses to make the property available for public visitation could approach $400,000.

Mr. Chairman, in October 1985 we advised one of the sponsors of this bill, Representative Gephardt, that a study of the feasibility and suitability of White Haven as a potential unit of the National Park System should be completed before authorizing such a unit. Consistent with the National Park Service's Management Policies, such a study would investigate a range of potential management alternatives for White Haven, including cooperative management between the county, State and Federal governments. Such a partnership approach could reduce rehabilitation and operating costs. We expect such a study could be completed within one year and would cost between $75,000 and $100,000.

This concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be pleased to respond to your questions at this time or provide additional information for the record.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Mr. Patten.

I have no questions right now. We will probably submit a few questions, Ed, for you to answer on the historical significance of the Grant place.

How many acres, Ed, are in that Grant tract; do you know?

Mr. **Bearss**. I have been out there. I think it is about 10 acres, just under 10 acres, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Bumpers**. What kind of condition is that house in?

Mr. **Bearss**. Mr. Chairman, I was in it in 1986. Cosmetically it looks to be in fairly good shape, but there would have go be investigations of the fabric to see what type of rot or different type of fabric treatment would have to be made.

Superficially, it was restored and measured fairly completely in 1950 and drawings were prepared at that time, so we have a good documentation of the house as it appeared, of course, between 1940 and 1986.

A house of that age, constructed shortly after the turn of the century into the early 19th Century, would have certain problems structurally, but Mr. Askins, who is our restoration specialist, simply thumped on the various fabrics as we walked through the house.

Senator **Bumpers**. Did Grant acquire this property, or was it given to him by his father-in-law?

Mr. **Bearss**. The house was acquired. Grant lived there as a guest of his father-in-law with his wife during these hard years that you described. Grant then acquired the property himself and added to it again. President Grant had never really put down any roots, and while President he began to dream of this as his retirement home. He poured a great deal of money into it to make him a gentleman farmer.

But his dream came to naught. After his presidency he went on his famous tour around the world, returned, was an active candidate to be the first man who had ever served three terms in the White House but did not get the nomination, and then went into business.

Grant was unsuccessful in business, as you know, as in his earlier years in St. Louis, and having pledged his name for both his kin and others who took advantage of his name, he lost what he had. His property, his dream farm, had to be liquidated.

The man undertook a task that few other presidents have been called on to do. Grant, you might say, had a number of careers. He was a great general, not a great president, but probably wrote the greatest memoirs of any military figure since Caesar. Confronted with ruin that required him to get rid of his farm, he contracted to write his memoirs. Although suffering from the most painful type of cancer, he completed his memoirs in the second week of July 1885 and within 10 days he passed on. So his dream of returning to this home in St. Louis never came about.

To understand Grant, you have to understand Grant the man, Grant's wife, and Grant the family man. She needed him and, as we know, he needed her more. During the great campaigns of the Civil War, she was with him a great deal of the time because, in terms of how we would understand it today, he would be diagnosed as an alcoholic; but, with his wife present with him, this man illustrates the story of how two people need each other so much. It is a rather interesting story of Grant.

Senator BUMPERS. I forget who wrote it, but I found Grant, in reading this double biography of Lee and Grant, to be really in one sense more interesting than Lee because Lee was a fairly, what shall I say, typical kind of patrician of the era. Grant was just an enigma. The poor guy was a lousy farmer; he had a weak character. Who was his aide, Rollins?

Mr. BEARSS. Rollins was his aide and confidant.

Senator BUMPERS. He had just one job, to keep him sober.

Mr. BEARSS. To keep him sober, and his task was simplified whenever he would bring Mrs. Grant and the family down.

The tragedy of Grant's adminstration is that Rollins, his confidant held the office for only about six months and died, robbing Grant of this man who——

Senator BUMPERS. Who understood all of his weaknesses.

Mr. BEARSS. Understood his weaknesses. It is always interesting to speculate in history what his administration might have been if Rollins had lived, because then he was dependent upon Colonel Babcock, who was another staff officer who did not have the same character and force of will as Rollins. Babcock became very interested in feathering his own pocket and let people——

Senator BUMPERS. I have just one final question because because I have forgotten and am curious. There was a reporter during the war, and it might have been during the Wilderness Campaign, I think he was at the New York Herald or the Tribune in New York. What was one of the big newspapers in New York?

Mr. BEARSS. They were both big ones at the time.

Senator BUMPERS. They were two separate ones, Herald and Tribune?

Mr. BEARSS. Yes, there were two.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, there was one reporter following Grant, and one day Grant was so drunk he fell off his horse. This reporter who was following him to do a big human interest story drug him off the path and stacked him off in some brush where he would not be seen until he sobered up. He never wrote a word about it. That is what I call the good old days. I wish we had a press like that now. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEARSS. The man was Sylvanus Cadwalader. He was a correspondent, and he wrote memoirs that were never published until about 1955.

Senator BUMPERS. Is that when that story came out?

Mr. BEARSS. That was the story that came out. It was in the Vicksburg Campaign when it happened.

Senator BUMPERS. Was it in Vicksburg?

Mr. BEARSS. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. Ed, it is always great to have you.

Mr. Patten, it is always nice to have you. We will probably be submitting some questions to the Park Service in writing.

Mr. PATTEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much for being with us.

Our first panel consists of Honorable William Hoyt, who is Chairman of the Energy Committee, Assemblyman from the State of New York; and Kevin J. Coyle, Vice President and Conservation Director of American Rivers, Inc. here in Washington.

Gentlemen, if you will please come around.

Mr. Hoyt, you are listed first on my list, so why not proceed first. We have a vote scheduled for 3:15 p.m., and I would like if at all possible to finish this first panel before we have to go vote.

Go ahead, Mr. Hoyt. Feel free to summarize. Your entire statement will be inserted in the record.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. HOYT, ASSEMBLYMAN, STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. HOYT. Good afternoon, Chairman Bumpers. Thank you for inviting me here this afternoon. I certainly want to thank my good friend, Senator Moynihan, for having me down here in Washington.

I am the Chairman of the New York State Assembly Energy Committee, and I represent part of the City of Buffalo in our legislature. I led the fight against hydropower on the Genesee River in Letchworth Park and was the sponsor of the bill that designated the river a state scenic river.

I am here because New York State needs your help. We have exhausted all of our remedies and are one step away from the final goal; that is, permanent protection of the Genesee River within Letchworth State Park. Enactment of S. 931 will realize that goal.

In the last two years we have had two very real threats to the gorge. In late 1987 it became public that the Army Corps of Engineers was considering increasing the height of the existing 215 foot Mt. Morris Dam in Letchworth Gorge by another 27 feet. The plans included the addition of a hydropower facility. A Pennsylvania company, PSI, had received a preliminary permit from FERC for such a power station at the dam.

The proposal would have required an impoundment of water to fuel the power plant, flooding the gorge and creating an 11-mile lake 75 feet deep where the gorge is now. The Corps did not, however, calculate the true cost of drowning the gorge. They did not calculate the cost of the loss of the panoramic view to thousands of park visitors each year or the loss of hiking trails to hundreds of hikers or the cost of destroying the habitats of many endangered species of plants living in the gorge or the cost of violating the public trust and that of William Pryor Letchworth who donated the land in 1890 for a public place for the enjoyment of future generations. They certainly did not calculate the force of the opposition to all their ill-conceived plans.

In the space of a few months, a dedicated group of individuals formed the Letchworth Preservation Alliance based in Buffalo and Rochester. The LPA garnered the support of over 3,000 park visitors and supporters through petitions: every state legislator from Western New York, Erie County executives, Monroe County executives, Governor Mario Cuomo, the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Commissioner of the Office of Parks and Recreation, Jack Kemp when he was in Congress, and, of course, Senator Moynihan and Congressman Bill Paxon.

All local and major environmental groups have taken public positions opposing hydropower at the dam, and I have attached a list of those groups to my statement.

In June of 1988 the state legislature acted. We recognized the risk to the beautiful Grand Canyon of the east and in a very unusual move designated the river within the park as scenic in the state's Wild Scenic and Recreational River System. This was unusual because under typical legislative practice rivers are placed in the study category first, sometimes languishing there for years and later designated. The designation is often surrounded by controversy.

In this case, the support was so overwhelming that the river was designated directly by a unanimous vote of both house of the legislature and enthusiastically signed by the governor into law on July 19, 1988.

Shortly after that victory the Corps and hydropower developers announced that they were not going to go forward with their plans. We all breathed a sigh of relief, but we knew we could not stop there. State designations do not control FERC, which has the final say with respect to hydropower licenses.

I began working with Senator Moynihan and then Congressman Kemp on Federal certification. I believed we were well on our way to placing Letchworth in the national system.

Then we had another crisis that drove home the importance of national action. In spite of all our previous efforts, a second hydro developer, this time from Boston, Mytex, Inc., thought he smelled money and in February 1989 filed with FERC for a preliminary permit on the site. A few months later in spite of all the opposition and clear evidence, FERC, as it all too often does, ignored the state's obvious intent and issued a permit.

So we redoubled our efforts, and Senator Moynihan quickly introduced this bill that is now before you. Only Federal designation can permanently protect the park. New York State has done about as much as it can. This bill must become law.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let me say this. I have been chairman of the New York State Assembly's Energy Committee for five years. I understand the importance and am very much in favor of hydropower. I live 25 miles from Niagara Falls in a city where the economy is largely based on the availability of cheap power from those falls. I understand the importance of hydropower to our efforts to reduce dependency on foreign oil and the burning of dirty fuels.

We cannot let small hydro run amuck. I have come to make a distinction between good hydro development and bad. Hydro on the Genesee in Letchworth is not only bad, it is insane.

Mr. Chairman, Letchworth is a national treasure and should be protected from disfigurement. Only Congress and the President can do that now. I ask that you move quickly to enact S. 931 into law.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hoyt follows:]

TESTIMONY

OF

ASSEMBLYMAN WILLIAM B. HOYT

CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY

ENERGY COMMITTEE

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL HEARING

ON

SENATE BILL 931

AND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILL 2333

JULY 19, 1989

WASHINGTON, D.C.

GOOD AFTERNOON CHAIRMAN BUMPERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMAN. IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE. I AM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY ENERGY COMMITTEE AND I REPRESENT PART OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO. I HAVE LED THE FIGHT AGAINST HYDROPOWER ON THE GENESEE RIVER IN LETCHWORTH PARK AND WAS THE SPONSOR OF THE BILL THAT DESIGNATED THE RIVER A STATE SCENIC RIVER.

I AM HERE BECAUSE NEW YORK STATE NEEDS YOUR HELP. WE HAVE EXHAUSTED ALL OF OUR REMEDIES AND ARE ONE STEP AWAY FROM THE FINAL GOAL - PERMANENT PROTECTION OF THE GENESEE RIVER WITHIN LETCHWORTH STATE PARK. ENACTMENT OF SENATE BILL 931 WILL realize ~~MAKE~~ THAT GOAL.~~REALIZED~~. YOU CAN SEE FROM THESE PHOTOGRAPHS THAT IT IS INDEED WORTH PROTECTING.

IN THE LAST TWO YEARS WE HAVE HAD TWO VERY REAL THREATS TO THE GORGE. IN LATE 1987 IT BECAME PUBLIC THAT THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS WAS CONSIDERING INCREASING THE HEIGHT OF THE EXISTING 215 FOOT MT. MORRIS DAM IN THE LETCHWORTH GORGE BY 27 FEET. THE PLANS INCLUDED THE ADDITION OF A HYDROPOWER FACILITY. A PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PSI, ~~OWNED~~ HAD RECEIVED A PRELIMINARY PERMIT FRO FERC FOR SUCH A FACILITY AT THE DAM.

THE PROPOSAL WOULD HAVE REQUIRED AN IMPOUNDMENT OF WATER TO FUEL THE POWER PLANT, FLOODING THE GORGE AND CREATING AN 11 MILE LAKE, 75 FEET DEEP WHERE THE GORGE IS NOW. THE CORPS USED THE REVENUES FROM THE SALE$ OF ELECTRICITY TO ENHANCE THE BENEFITS SIDE OF THE COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS, MAKING THE CORPS' PLAN SEEM MORE FEASIBLE. HOWEVER, THE CORP DIDN'T CORRECTLY CALCULATE THE TRUE COST OF THE DROWNING THE GORGE

THEY DIDN'T CALCULATE THE COST OF THE LOSS OF THE PANORAMIC VIEW TO THOUSANDS OF PARK VISITORS EACH YEAR, OR THE LOSS OF HIKING TRAILS TO HUNDREDS OF HIKERS, OR THE COST OF DESTROYING THE HABITATS OF THE MANY ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PLANTS LIVING IN THE GORGE, OR THE COST OF VIOLATING THE PUBLIC TRUST AND THAT OF WILLIAM PRYOR LETCHWORTH WHO DONATED THE LAND IN 1890 FOR A PUBLIC PLACE FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF FUTURE GENERATIONS. AND THEY CERTAINLY DIDN'T CALCULATE THE FORCE OF THE OPPOSITION TO THEIR ILL CONCEIVED PLAN.

IN THE SPACE OF A FEW MONTHS A DEDICATED GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS FORMED THE LETCHWORTH PRESERVATION ALLIANCE BASED IN BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER. LPA GARNERED THE SUPPORT OF OVER THREE THOUSAND PARK VISITORS AND SUPPORTERS THROUGH PETITIONS. EVERY STATE LEGISLATOR

FROM THE WESTERN PART OF NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY EXECUTIVE DENNIS GORSKI AND MONROE COUNTY EXECUTIVE TOM FREY, GOVERNOR MARIO CUOMO, THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION TOM JORLING AND COMMISSIONER ORIN LEHMAN OF THE OFFICE OF PARKS AND RECREATION, JACK KEMP WHEN HE WAS IN CONGRESS AND OF COURSE SENATOR MOYNIHAN AND BILL PAXON. All the LOCAL AND MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS HAVE TAKEN PUBLIC POSITIONS OPPOSING HYDROPOWER AT THE DAM. (LIST OF OPPOSITION, ATTACHED YOU MAY WANT TO READ IT)

IN JUNE OF 1980 THE STATE LEGISLATURE ACTED. WE recognised ~~RECOGNIZED~~ THE risk to ~~RISK TO~~ THE BEAUTIFUL "GRAND CANYON OF THE EAST", AND IN A VERY UNUSUAL-MOVE, DESIGNATED THE RIVER WITHIN THE PARK AS "SCENIC" IN THE STATE'S WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER SYSTEM. IT WAS UNUSUAL

BECAUSE UNDER USUAL LEGISLATIVE PRACTICE, RIVERS ARE PLACED IN THE "STUDY" CATEGORY 1st, SOMETIMES LANGUISHING THERE FOR YEARS, AND LATER DESIGNATED. And THE DESIGNATION IS OFTEN SURROUNDED BY CONTROVERSY. IN THIS CASE THE SUPPORT WAS SO OVERWHELMING THAT THE RIVER WAS DESIGNATED DIRECTLY BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR ON JULY 19, 1988.

SHORTLY AFTER THAT VICTORY, THE CORPS AND THE HYDROPOWER DEVELOPER ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WERE NOT GOING TO GO FORWARD WITH THEIR PLANS. WE ALL BREATHED A SIGH OF RELIEF.

BUT I KNEW WE COULDN'T STOP THERE. STATE DESIGNATIONS DO NOT CONTROL FERC, WHICH HAS THE FINAL SAY WITH RESPECT TO HYDROPOWER LICENSES. I BEGAN WORKING WITH SENATOR MOYNIHAN AND THEN CONGRESSMAN JACK KEMP ON FEDERAL ~~DESIGNATION~~ CERTIFICATION. I BELIEVED WE WERE WELL ON OUR WAY TO A PLACE FOR LETCHWORTH IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM.

THEN WE HAD ANOTHER CRISIS THAT DROVE HOME THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL ~~DESIGNATION~~ Action. IN SPITE OF ALL OUR Previous EFFORTS, A 2nd HYDRODEVELOPER, this time FROM BOSTON, MITEX, INC, THOUGHT HE SMELLED MONEY AND IN FEBRUARY 1989 FILED WITH FERC FOR A PRELIMINARY PERMIT ON THE SITE. A FEW MONTHS LATER, IN SPITE OF ALL THE OPPOSITION AND CLEAR EVIDENCE, FERC, AS IT ALL TO OFTEN DOES, IGNORED THE STATE'S OBVIOUS INTENT AND ISSUED THE PERMIT.

I UNDERSTAND THAT A PRELIMINARY PERMIT ONLY CREATES A STUDY PHASE AND IS NOT IN ITSELF THREATENING, BUT ANY POTENTIAL FOR AFFECTING THE RIVER AND THE GORGE IS ANATHEMA.

SO WE REDOUBLED OUR EFFORTS AND SENATOR MOYNIHAN QUICKLY INTRODUCED THIS BILL THAT IS NOW BEFORE YOU. ONLY FEDERAL DESIGNATION CAN PERMANENTLY PROTECT THE PARK. AS YOU KNOW, FERC HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE LICENSING OF HYDROPOWER PROJECTS AND IS ONLY REQUIRED TO CONSIDER THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROJECT "IS CONSISTENT" WITH A STATE DESIGNATION. A FEDERAL DESIGNATION, AS EMBODIED IN S. 931 , WOULD FINALLY PROTECT THE PARK BECAUSE FERC IS PROHIBITED BY THE FEDERAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT FROM ISSUING A LICENSE FOR ANY PROJECT ON, OR DIRECTLY AFFECTING, ANY RIVER DESIGNATED UNDER IT.

NEW YORK STATE HAS DONE AS MUCH AS IT CAN. THIS BILL MUST BECOME LAW.

I HAVE BEEN CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY'S ENERGY COMMITTEE FOR 5 YEARS. I UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE AND AM VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF HYDROPOWER. I LIVE 25 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS IN A CITY WHERE THE ECONOMY IS LARGELY BASED ON THE AVAILABILITY OF ~~THE~~ cheap POWER FROM THOSE FALLS, ~~POWER~~ Electricity THAT IS SOME OF THE ~~CHEAPEST~~ least expensive IN THE WORLD. I UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF HYDROPOWER TO OUR EFFORTS TO REDUCE DEPENDENCY ON FOREIGN OIL AND THE BURNING OF DIRTY FUELS. I HAVE A LONG HISTORY OF SPONSORING LEGISLATION THAT PROMOTES ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES AND NEW YORK IS LUCKY TO HAVE DEVELOPED A VIABLE HYDRO INDUSTRY. BUT WE CAN NOT LET SMALL HYDRO RUN AMUCK. I HAVE COME TO MAKE A

DISTINCTION BETWEEN GOOD HYDRODEVELOPMENT AND BAD. HYDRO ON THE GENESEE IN LETCHWORTH IS BAD. EIGHT LOUSY MEGAWATTS OF ELECTRICITY IS NOT WORTH DESTROYING THE GORGE.

LETCHWORTH IS A NATIONAL TREASURE AND SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM DISFIGUREMENT. ONLY CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT CAN DO THAT NOW. I ASK THAT YOU MOVE QUICKLY TO ENACT THIS BILL INTO LAW.

MEMBERS

LETCHWORTH PRESERVATION ALLIANCE

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN CLUB - GENESEE VALLEY CHAPTER

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN CLUB - NIAGARA CHAPTER

NEW YORK STATE AUDUBON SOCIETY (ALBANY, NEW YORK)

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY - BUFFALO CHAPTER

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY - GENESEE WEST CHAPTER

AMERICAN RIVERS (CONSERVATION COUNCIL) (ALBANY, NEW YORK)

THE NEW YORK RIVER COUNCIL (ALBANY, NEW YORK)

AMERICAN WHITEWATER AFFILIATION (ALBANY, NEW YORK)

ADVENTURE CALLS RAFTING

WILDERNESS CANOE TRIPPERS OF WESTERN NEW YORK (BUFFALO, NEW YORK)

GENESEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR RIVER SPORTS (COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO)

AMERICAN RIVERS (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

ROCHESTER CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB (ROCHESTER, NEW YORK)

ERIE BASIN SONS OF AHAB (BUFFALO, NEW YORK)

MEMBERS OF THE LETCHWORTH FAMILY

GREAT LAKES UNITED

SIERRA CLUB - ATLANTIC CHAPTER

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Mr. Hoyt.

Mr. Coyle.

STATEMENT OF KEVIN J. COYLE, VICE PRESIDENT AND CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, AMERICAN RIVERS, INC.

Mr. COYLE. Mr. Chairman, I realize you have to go vote, so I will make my comments very brief.

I am here today to voice my support and that of our 12,000 members nationwide for S. 931 and for the protection of the Genesee River in the State of New York.

The Genesee is an outstanding scenic and recreational resource that has clear significance on a regional and national scale. Were this river free-flowing and not within the area of inundation of a Corps of Engineers flood control dam, Mt. Morris, we would certainly endorse the addition of the river to the National Wild and Scenic River System, as it has numerous outstandingly remarkable characteristics, including its dramatic gorge, the recreation provided by the state park, and its geologic significance.

We recognize, however, that periodically all or nearly all of the 17 mile river segment is inundated by Mt. Morris Dam during a flood unless the segment does not meet the free-flowing criteria set out in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This is true despite the fact that the Act would permit the river with smaller impoundments to be in the system as a recreational river segment and also the fact that the river segment is already included in the state river system.

Mr. Chairman, we believe this legislation serves an important purpose; that while it will not interfere with the operation of Mt. Morris Dam for flood control purposes, it offers the river the protection from other threats that are normally afforded a river in the Wild and Scenic System.

This means the river level can never be permanently raised, and the river can only be inundated by the temporary retention of flood waters. Thus, the beautiful and unique features of the Letchworth Gorge will never be inundated in perpetuity.

We wish to commend Senator Moynihan for his leadership in introducing this legislation and to thank legislator Hoyt for his activities.

Let me just in closing say this is my first time in this Congress to speak to you directly and to thank you for the work that was done in the 100th Congress. It was the best Congress we ever had in river protection, and we are hopeful that this Congress will be similar in scale.

Thank you very much.

Senator BUMPERS. Go ahead, talk as long as you want to. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoyt, do you represent the 17 mile area that Senator Moynihan is talking about?

Mr. HOYT. No, I do not.

Senator BUMPERS. You are nearby?

Mr. HOYT. I am an adjacent neighbor, yes, but I have paddled the area.

Senator **Bumpers**. Of course, you are chairman of the Water and Energy Committee of the State Assembly; is that correct?

Mr. **Hoyt**. Correct.

Senator **Bumpers**. Who is the assemblyman who represents this area?

Mr. **Hoyt**. It was a man by the name of Paxon, who is now a congressman having taken Jack Kemp's place.

Senator **Bumpers**. Congressman Paxon was a former assemblyman?

Mr. **Hoyt**. Correct.

Senator **Bumpers**. Of course, he is hot for this legislation and has a companion measure?

Mr. **Hoyt**. That is correct.

Senator **Bumpers**. Let me say that I do not think we are going to have any problem at all with this bill. I would expect it to pass readily without much debate.

Let me ask you just a couple of questions. How often is the Letchworth gorge flooded by the Corps?

Mr. **Hoyt**. Very seldom. The dam was built as a consequence of Hurricane Agnes some 30 years ago. I think there has only been one incident since then when the gorge has been backed up to a threatening level to the height of the dam.

Senator **Bumpers**. So it has had no impact in the past?

Mr. **Hoyt**. No.

Senator **Bumpers**. On the hydropower on this, as I understand it FERC has issued a license; is that correct?

Mr. **Hoyt**. A preliminary license which, as I understand it, is simply a window for an individual company, the licensee, to pull its facts and figures together. It is not necessarily an intention to issue a more permanent license.

Senator **Bumpers**. You are opposed to hydropower on this dam; is that correct?

Mr. **Hoyt**. Absolutely opposed to it, although I am a fan of hydropower.

Senator **Bumpers**. Yes.

Now is this preliminary license to put hydropower at the Mt. Morris Dam to redo that dam to provide hydropower at that site?

Mr. **Hoyt**. Yes. It would be a flow of the river type of hydropower.

Senator **Bumpers**. What impact would that have if that went forward?

Mr. **Hoyt**. It would have a devastating impact. We think that any kind of a power station built adjacent to Mt. Morris would be ruinous. It would create a lake, as dams do, an impoundment behind the dam. The first licensee, if he had gone through with his project, would have created an 11-mile lake 70 feet deep. This is in a State park. The State park has existed for almost 80 years. It would have ruined Letchworth State Park, which in our state is referred to as the Grand Canyon of the East.

Senator **Bumpers**. I must say, these pictures of the Genesee are really impressive. It is a beautiful river, obviously. It is quite different from the kind of rivers we see in my home state. It is apparently a fairly flat plain, and the river is down off the plain, at least that is the way it looks in the pictures I am looking at.

Is that a correct interpretation or not?

Mr. HOYT. That is correct. Senator Moynihan said that what we are dealing with here is an escarpment that goes all the way from the Bruce Peninsula in northern Ontario southward down through Niagara and creates Niagara Falls as it plunges over that scarp, and this is kind of an extension of that.

Senator BUMPERS. In this 17 mile northern segment, how far is the northern segment from Rochester?

Mr. HOYT. I believe Rochester is about 40 miles from——

Senator BUMPERS. The northernmost part of this bill?

Mr. HOYT. Yes. Buffalo is about 40 miles from the site.

Now you should come and paddle it because if you do not have that in your state, we do have it in New York. You can raft it, and you can paddle it. I have paddled it. One of the things that I do in the summer is wilderness canoeing. I have paddled over 2,500 miles in the Canadian Arctic. So as Chairman of the Energy Committee my mind is sometimes in conflict.

I love flowing water. There is nothing greater, and I hate to see it dammed. One goes along with this in certain cases, but you have to put a halt to what they are thinking of doing on this particular river.

Senator BUMPERS. Of course, if we pass this bill we would obviously to preempt that FERC preliminary license or any thought of a permanent license.

Thank you both, gentlemen, for being with us. We appreciate it very much.

Let us go ahead and start with our second panel. You can never tell what is going on on the floor. They may have cancelled the vote for all we know.

Our second panel consists of Mr. Bruce Craig, Cultural Resources Coordinator for National Parks and Conservation Association; Stanley J. Dyl, Curator of the A.E. Seaman Mineralogical Museum, Houghton, Michigan; Patrick J. Coleman, Director of Planning and Development, U.P. Engineering and Architectural Associates, Houghton, Michigan; and Edward J. Koepel, Chairman of The Ventures Group, Inc., Houghton, Michigan.

Gentlemen, we are pleased to have all of you.

Mr. Craig, since your name is first on the list, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE CRAIG, CULTURAL RESOURCES COORDINATOR, NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. CRAIG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On behalf of the 90,000 members of the National Parks and Conservation Association, I am pleased to be here today to speak in favor of the establishment of the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park.

We are very pleased to sport this bill; however, we do have some technical suggestions both for the bill and also for some report language as well.

There is absolutely no doubt about the national significance of the Keweenaw area. The area collectively does represent the major technological elements and related social infrastructure of the Michigan copper industry. The area has been recognized through the National Historic Landmark program. We recognized it by including this area in our National Park System plan as an area that was illustrative of our Nation's technological history.

It very definitely does fill a thematic gap that has been identified by the National Park Service, and this legislation would help fill that thematic gap.

Mr. Chairman, while some may argue that a suitability feasibility study is needed before the establishment of this park. In this particular instance, we do not think such a study is necessary. The area's national significance has been clearly established through the National Historic Landmark program. It fills the thematic gap in the National Park System, and there are few questions related to the establishment of a resource base boundary, in that the legislation envisions the boundary roughly following the National Historic Landmark District.

In addition, the management options report was prepared in March 1988 by the National Park Service, and we believe the questions relating to the finalization of the proposed boundary, determination of operating cost and other questions and issues of administrative nature can easily be addressed through the legislative establishment process and through the general management plan preparation process.

We are concerned, however, Mr. Chairman, about the Park Service's present inability to respond to the mounting number of legislative initiatives which seek to designate national historical parks relating to the industrial and technological themes, and we recommend report language be included to direct the Park Service to conduct a comprehensive theme study so that they can get a handle on the many technological and industrial national park proposals that have been proposed.

We do have some technical recommendations as far as the legislation itself. For example, we think the unit should be known as Calumet National Historical Park rather than Copper Country National Historical or Calumet Copper Country.

We recommend report language that would suggest that the Secretary administer this national historical park as a distinct unit of the National Park System, not to be administered through a project office such as Isle Royal National Park. The resources are very, very different indeed.

As far as the Historic Preservation Commission is concerned, as currently drafted the relationship of the Park Service and its role and function and legal connection with the Historic Preservation Commission appears to be rather vague. We believe the respective responsibilities of these two entities should be clearly expressed in the legislation or in report language.

For example, we think that the Park Service should be clearly responsible for the core of the historic park, that being the Quincy Mining Company and the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company structures and also select properties in the Calumet Historic District. The Preservation Commission should be primarily responsible for those structures and historic properties that are now owned or administered directly by the Park Service.

In the area of programmatic responsibilities, the Park Service should be primarily responsible for preservation and interpretation and coordinating park planning, and the commission should also be responsible for coordinating, planning and cooperation with the Park Service; but its focus should be clearly on the preservation and revitalization within the Calumet village and the larger National Historic Landmark District.

We also believe some consideration should be given to expanding the size of the commission to be 12 individuals, four from the local community, four State representatives and four Federal representatives, including one representative from the National Park Service, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Such a commission framework which would be modeled after the Lowell example would be well suited to tapping into the variety of local State and Federal historic preservation and economic development programs.

As far as the park preservation plan in section 8, we believe this section should be rewritten to direct the Park Service to prepare in consultation with the Historic Preservation Commission a general management plan for the park and the Historic Preservation District. We strongly believe that it should be the Park Service that should be accorded the lead responsibility in preparing this plan.

Finally, on section 9, the visitor facilities, it appears that the intent of this section is to promote the dissemination of tourist information about the park and the greater peninsula region, in that what seems to be envisioned here is more than a traditional National Park Service visitor center which normally distributes information primarily about park resources. We recommend that the National Park Service and the State of Michigan in cooperation with the commission jointly construct and operate this visitor center.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I heard the bell ring, and conclude my testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Craig follows:]

STATEMENT OF BRUCE CRAIG
CULTURAL RESOURCES COORDINATOR
NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

SUBMITTED TO THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
ON S. 866
LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH THE CALUMET COPPER COUNTRY N.H.P.

July 19, 1989

My name is Bruce Craig, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the National Parks and Conservation Association, a non-profit membership organization founded in 1919 that seeks to promote the preservation, protection and public understanding of our nation's national park system. Our organization appreciates the opportunity to testify on behalf of our 90,000 members on S. 866, legislation to establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historical Park.

We commend both Senators Levin and Riegle for their efforts to protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources in northern Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, a region which is popularly referred to as the "Copper Country." We are pleased to support this legislation but would like to offer a number of suggestions both for the bill itself and report language.

There is no doubt that several Keweenaw Peninsula archeological and historical sites are of national significance and collectively tell the story of copper mining in America. The Keweenaw Peninsula was the source of rich copper deposits which were mined by aboriginal peoples and is the only known location where prehistoric peoples mined copper. In later historic times, this region produced 12% of the world's copper including a large percentage of the U.S. production. Today, portions of the Quincy Mining Company and the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company properties as well as the commercial district of Red Jacket (the present town of Calumet) collectively represent the major technological elements and related social infrastructure of the Michigan copper industry. Their significance has been recognized through the National Historic Landmark program.

It is our belief that the vicinity of Calumet represents a significant chapter in our nation's copper mining history. It is for that reason that we included the "Keweenaw Peninsula and Calumet Copper Mine" in our ten volume study The National Park System Plan and recommended its inclusion into the National Park System as a unit illustrative of our nation's technological history.

We believe designation as a National Historical Park will help fill thematic gaps outlined in History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program: 1987, a National Park Service publication which establishes a framework for establishing a "system" of national

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historical parks illustrative of the American experience. The Calumet National Historic Park proposal in particular helps fill gaps in three thematic areas: Theme XII Business (Extractive or Mining Industries), Theme XVIII Technology (Extraction and Conversion of Raw Materials) and Theme XXX (American Ways of Life).

Mr. Chairman, while some may argue that a "Suitability/feasibility" study is needed before establishment of this park, in this instance we do not think such a study is necessary. The area's national significance has been clearly established through the National Historic Landmark program, it clearly fills a thematic gap in the National Park System, and there are few questions relating to establishment of a "resource based" boundary (the legislation envisions the boundary of the established National Historic Landmark district). In addition a management "Options" report has already been prepared (March 1988). Questions relating to the finalization of a proposed boundary, a determination of operating costs and other such questions and issues of an administrative nature can be easily addressed through the legislative establishment process and through the General Management Plan preparation process.

However Mr. Chairman, we are concerned about the National Park Service's present inability to respond to the mounting number of legislative initiatives which seek to designate National Historical Parks relating to industrial and technological themes. Many a member of Congress is familiar with the successes of the Lowell National Historical Park experience (in fact the Calumet bill is modeled after the Lowell example); also, the American's Industrial Heritage Project approach to regional economic development (an approach which focus the Park Service's planning and technical assistance skills around nationally significant natural and cultural resources) is viewed as a model approach to park development. There is hardly a county or region in the United States that does not possess some nationally significant resources (i.e. the nation's center for the manufacture of pig iron, the countries oldest oil fields etc...) While all these areas may be nationally significant and may deserve National Historic Landmark designation, all of them do not warrant National Park status.

Unfortunately, at the present time, the National Park Service has yet to prepare a comprehensive plan to identify those areas that the Service not only deems "nationally significant" in terms of telling America's industrial/technological story, but also are considered "suitable and feasible" for national park designation to represent those themes in the Park System. We strongly urge the committee to include report language directing the Park Service to conduct such a theme study so that the Park Service can adequately respond to legislative initiatives such as this.

Mr. Chairman, we offer the following technical recommendations for this legislation.

Section 1 Short Title
In order to maintain consistency of nomenclature with other historical park units administered by the National Park Service, we recommend striking the words "Copper Country" from the title. This unit should be known as Calumet National Historical Park.

Section 3 Purpose
We suggest this section be rewritten to reflect greater emphasis on resource preservation and interpretation: "It is the purpose of this Act to preserve, protect and interpret the nationally significant prehistoric and historic resources in the Calumet area associated with copper mining for the benefit of the American people."

Section 5 Protection of Historic Properties
Sec. 5. (a). We recommend striking the last line of this section. Once a legislative boundary has been established the Park Service should have the widest range of land acquisition tools at their disposal to create the necessary land base to carry out the purposes of this act. Furthermore, given the complexity of federal land acquisition law, in many cases a so-called "friendly condemnation" serves the best interests of not only the government but the private landowner as well.

Sec. 5. (b)-(2). We recommend inserting the words "and protection" so that line 17-18 would read "Such agreements shall provide for the preservation and protection of historic sites and..."

Sec. 5. (c). As presently written the language of this bill would authorize the Secretary to spend federal funds on any property or structure within the park's legislative boundary, including private property within the preservation district. While we understand there is in excess of $1.3 million in emergency rehabilitation needs within the confines of the suggested park boundary, we recommend it be made clear (either in the bill itself or report language) that federal dollars should be used to preserve those structures the Park Service holds a legal interest in, and that any emergency expenditures spent on privately owned buildings within the preservation district should be made on a reimbursable basis to the Federal government through cooperative agreement with the Historic Preservation Commission.

We recommend rewriting this paragraph to read: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may provide to any owner of property within the park or preservation district without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States, such technical assistance and/or reimbursable emergency funding to stabilize, restore and rehabilitate property within the park and preservation district pursuant to cooperative agreements.

Section 6 Administration of Park
We recommend report language strongly suggesting that the Secretary administer Calumet National Historical Park as a distinct unit of the National Park System. A Superintendent and staff should operate out of a headquarters facility located within the park's legislative boundary. Because Calumet's resources are distinctly different from those of Isle Royale National Park, Calumet NHP should not be administered as a "project office" out of any already established park unit.

Section 7 Historic Preservation Commission
As currently drafted the relationship of the National Park Service, its role and function and legal connection with the Historic Preservation Commission is vague. We believe the respective responsibilities of these two entities should be clearly expressed in legislative or report language.

We recommend the National Park Service be clearly responsible for the "core" of the historic park---the Quincy Mining Company and Calumet and Hecla Mining Company structures, and select properties in the Calumet Historic District. The Preservation Commission should be primarily responsible for those structures and historic properties not owned or administered directly by the National Park Service. In the area of programmatic responsibilities, the National Park Service should be primarily responsible for preservation and interpretation and coordinating park planning; the Commission should also be responsible for coordinating planning in cooperation with the Park Service but its focus should be on the preservation and revitalization within the Calumet village and larger National Historic Landmark District.

We believe some consideration should be given to expanding the size of the Commission to twelve individuals: four from the local community, four state representatives and four federal representatives, including one representative from each of the following: The National Park Service, Department of Transportation, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development. Such a Commission framework (modeled after the Lowell National Historical Park example) would be well suited to tapping into a variety of local, state and federal historic preservation and economic development programs.

Sec. 7 (b)-(3). We believe that representatives of the Michigan Bureau of History and the President (or designee) of the Michigan Technological University should be considered for appointment by the Governor of the State of Michigan.

Sec. 7. (b) We believe there should be strong professional qualifications established for all Commission members. "All" (rather than "Four" see page 6 line 1) appointees should possess professional credentials with expertise in one or more of the following areas: history, preservation, architecture, planning or economic development.

Section 8 Park Preservation Plan
Mr. Chairman, we believe this section should be rewritten to direct the National Park Service to prepare in consultation with the Historic Preservation Commission, a General Management Plan for the Park and Historic Preservation District. We strongly believe the Park Service should be accorded the lead responsibility of preparing this plan. Therefore, we suggest the following rewrite of this section: "(a) In General.---Not later than 24 months after enactment of this legislation, the Secretary shall prepare in consultation with the Commission and submit to Congress a General Management Plan for the park and Historic Preservation District."

Section 8 (c) We recommend moving this section so that it immediately follows Section 8-(a). Furthermore, page 8 line 14 should read "(1) identify options for properties that should be preserved..."

Section 8 (c)-(3) We recommend rewriting to read "(3) provide recommendations for implementation of sections 9 and 10."

Section 8 (c)-(4). We recommend inserting a fourth paragraph "(4) define the respective roles of the National Park Service and the Commission in providing interpretation, tourism development, and technical preservation assistance, monitoring easements and maintenance agreements. Such plan shall set forth a proposed budget for a five year development plan."

Section 9 Visitor Facility
It appears that the intent of this section is to promote the dissemination of tourist information about the park and the greater Keweenaw Peninsula region. In that what is envisioned is more than a traditional National Park Service Visitor Center (which normally distributes information primarily about park resources) we recommend the National Park Service and the State of Michigan in cooperation with the Commission, jointly construct and operate this visitor center. We recommend rewriting this section to read "(a) Establishment. The Secretary in concert with the state of Michigan and the Commission shall establish and operate in the vicinity of Calumet Michigan a visitor center for advancing visitor appreciation of the park and regional resources." We would recommend removing Section 9-(b) to report language with one modification, strike "Copper Country" (page 9 line 15) and insert "The Keweenaw Peninsula". Report language should also state that these various entities (not just the National Park Service) shall be responsible for construction and ongoing staffing of this regional visitor center.

Section 10 Loans, Grants and Technical Assistance
This section seeks to empower the Commission to make low interest loans to property owners within the preservation district. However, there is no mention in the legislation of the funding source for loan monies. Given the present state of the federal budget we suggest this section (or report language) provide specific authorizations for development of a consistent and ongoing source of revenue. Some thought should be given to establishing a matching grant program or a revolving fund and/or authorizing the Commission to enter into agreements with local and state entities to issue municipal bonds to finance revitalization and preservation initiatives.

Section 11 Powers of Commission
There is no provision granting the Commission authority to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of properties within the Preservation District. We recommend the following language be added to Section 11-(e): "The Commission may obtain by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, and is hereby empowered, when appropriate, to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such property facilities with appropriate protective covenants and restrictions and services as may be needed to carry out its duties..."

Section 12 Staff of Commission
We recommend against legislatively establishing a specific General Schedule (GS) rating for the Commission Director. Instead we recommend according the Commission the greatest latitude in compensating the Director. We suggest the following language for Section 12-(a) (page 11 line 18-19): "paid at the rate no less than GS-13 nor to exceed the rate of pay for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my testimony. I would be glad to answer any questions you or the other members of the subcommittee may have.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Craig.

Mr. Dyl.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY J. DYL, II, CURATOR, A.E. SEAMAN MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM, MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, HOUGHTON, MI

Mr. **Dyl**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to be here today to testify on behalf of S. 866.

Before I begin I would like to draw attention to a specimen of Michigan copper I brought along with me that will be available for you and other members of the committee to look at following the hearing today.

The Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan, the location of what is historically known as Lake Superior copper district, is really the cradle of American copper mining. Geologically unique, the Keweenaw is the only place in the world where pure, elemental copper was naturally deposited in usually large economically recoverable amounts.

Prehistoric Native Americans worked the Lake Superior copper deposits over 5,000 years ago, constituting the first large-scale metal mining industry on the North American continent. It is estimated that these early miners extracted over 100 million pounds of copper using primitive hand methods to make weapons, tools and ornaments.

In historic times, the Lake Superior copper district became the second greatest copper district of the world and the outstanding deposit of native copper. For several decades in the mid 19th Century, Michigan was the largest copper source in the U.S. and in the world.

The first mining boom in U.S. history occurred in Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula. The Lake Superior copper district was the first major U.S. mining field to be developed. From 1845 to 1884, Michigan produced over 70 percent of U.S. copper, and during its great 120th year history Michigan's output totalled some 11 billion pounds of refined copper.

In fact, the value of the copper extracted from these Michigan mines was probably greater and contributed more to the growth of the nation as a world class industrial power than all the gold mined in California.

Individually, some of these Lake Superior mines were nationally significant. The Quincy mine alone accounts for 60 percent of the copper used in the Union war effort to win the Civil War. Known as Old Reliable——

Senator **Bumpers**. You might have just shot this bill right out the window, Mr. Dyl?

Mr. **Dyl**. Pardon me, sir?

Senator **Bumpers**. You may have just shot this bill right out the window, talking about how you won the Civil War. [Laughter.]

I am going to forgive you that one.

Mr. **Dyl**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the graciousness on your behalf.

Known as Old Reliable only because of the consistent long-term dividend payments, the Quincy was the deepest inclined underground shaft, over 9,200 feet deep, in North America, and has the world's largest steam hoisting engine still intact.

The Great Calumet Hecla mine was the largest copper mine of the country during the mid 19th Century, and the opening of the Calumet load was the most important development in U.S. copper mining history during the mid 19th Century.

But even the commercial and residential community of Calumet, which was C&H or Calumet and Hecla's mining town, gained national significance.

Socially, Calumet was the supreme reflection of America as a melting pot. By 1910 its population of 32,000 comprised over 30 different nationalities. Culturally, many of the great early 20th Century theater performers like Sarah Bernhardt, Holena Modjeska, Lillian Russell, and John Philip Sousa played at the elegant Renaissance style Calumet Theater.

Industrially, Calumet was the scene of bitter economic warfare as mining workers picketed for better wages during the 1913 copper miners strike. This struggle gained national news coverage as many of labor's early key figures like Clarence Darrow, Mother Jones, John L. Lewis, and Charles Moyer made their way to Calumet to support the strikers.

The strike was ultimately unsuccessful and broke the back of the Western Federation of Miners which was one of the nation's strong early labor unions. Ironically, it also signaled the decline of mining company dominance through industrial paternalism.

These few facts are but important threads of an overwhelmingly rich scientific, cultural and historic tapestry give really the merest glimpse of an impressive and unparalleled record of national significance. The story of the Lake Superior copper district is one of the most exciting chapters in American history, and a national historic park is the most appropriate and fitting way to commemorate the United States' first mining boom and the industry it spawned.

It is really the best way, Mr. Chairman, to preserve and share a noble legacy engraved in copper for generations of Americans to come.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dyl follows:]

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Houghton, Michigan 49931

A.E. Seaman Mineralogical Museum
906/487-2572

July 17, 1989

Committee Chairman Senator Dale Bumpers
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
SD 308
Washington, D.C. 20510-6150

Dear Chairman Bumpers:

I would like the following written statement included in the record regarding the creation of a new National Historic Park in Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula under Bill S.866.

The Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan, the location of what is historically known as the Lake Superior Copper district, is the "Cradle of American Copper Mining." Geologically unique, the Keweenaw is the only place in the world where pure elemental copper was naturally deposited in unusually large, economically-recoverable amounts.

Prehistoric Native Americans worked the Lake Superior copper deposits over 5,000 years ago, constituting the first large-scale, metal mining industry on the North American continent. It is estimated that these early miners extracted over 100 million pounds of copper -- using primitive hand methods -- to make weapons, tools and ornaments.

In historic times, the Lake Superior Copper district became the second greatest copper district of the world and the outstanding deposit of native copper. For several decades, in the mid-19th Century, Michigan was the largest copper source in the U.S. and the world.

The first mining boom in U.S. history occurred in Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula. The Lake Superior Copper District was the first major U.S. mining field to be developed. From 1845 to 1884 Michigan produced over 70% of U.S. copper production, and during it's 123 year history, Michigan's output totalled some 11 billion pounds of refined copper. In fact, the value of the copper extracted from Michigan mines was probably greater and contributed more to the growth of the nation as a world-class industrial power, than all the gold mined in California.

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Individually, Lake Superior copper mines are nationally significant. The Quincy Mine alone accounts for 60% of the copper used in the Union war effort to win the Civil War. Known as "Old Reliable" because of consistent, long-term dividend payments, Quincy has the deepest incline underground shaft (9,200 feet deep) in North America and the world's largest steam hoisting engine still intact.

Not to be outdone, the great Calumet and Hecla Mine was the largest copper mine in the country from 1872 to 1887. The opening of the Calumet Lode was the most important development in Michigan and U.S. copper mining history during the years 1867 to 1884. From 1870 to 1901, Calumet and Hecla consistently produced nearly 60% of Michigan's output. The national supremacy of "C & H" affected nearly every segment of the U.S. copper industry during this period, and it became the most profitable copper mine on earth, at that time.

Even the commercial and residential community of Calumet -- Calumet and Hecla's mining town -- gained national significance. Socially, Calumet was a supreme reflection of America as a "melting pot." By 1910, its population of 32,000 comprised over 30 different nationalities. Culturally, many of the great early 20th Century performers -- Sarah Bernhardt, Helena Modjeska, Lillian Russell and John Philip Sousa -- played at the elegant Renaissance-style Calumet Theatre. Industrially, Calumet was the scene of bitter economic warfare, as mining workers picketted for better wages and working conditions during the 1913 Michigan Copper Miners Strike. The struggle gained national news coverage, as many of Labor's early key figure's, Clarence Darrow, Mother Jones, John L. Lewis and Charles Mover, made their way to Calumet to support the strikers. Ultimately unsuccessful, "The Strike" broke the back of the Western Federation of Miners, one of the country's strongest early labor unions. Ironically, it also signalled the decline of mining company dominance through industrial paternalism.

These facts -- these threads of an overwhelmingly rich scientific, cultural and historic tapestry -- give the merest glimpse of an impressive and unparalleled record of national significance. The story of the Lake Superior Copper District of Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula is one of most exciting chapters in American history. A National Historic Park is the most appropriate and fitting way to commemorate the United States' first mining boom and the industry it spawned. It is the best way to preserve and share a noble legacy -- engraved in copper -- for generations of Americans to come.

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Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Dyl.

Gentlemen, I am going to have to run and vote. If you will just stand at ease for a few minutes, I will be back as quickly as I can.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Senator **Bumpers**. If the witnesses will please come back to the witness table, and we will proceed with the hearing.

Our next witness is Mr. Coleman, Director of Planning and Development for U.P. Engineering and Architectural Associates in Houghton, Michigan.

Mr. Coleman, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK J. COLEMAN, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, U.P. ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATES, INC., HOUGHTON, MI

Mr. **Coleman**. It is certainly a pleasure to be here today to testify on behalf of the Village of Calumet and other local units of government as well on the Keweenaw Peninsula in support of S. 866.

I am here not to address the issues pertaining to the qualifications of the area. We believe that has been extremely well documented. There is just a whole volume of information about the importance of this region to the development of America and so forth. Rather, we would like to focus on the community and economic development planning that has occurred on the Keweenaw Peninsula and copper country in response to the proposed establishment of this national historic park.

I think it is very important to understand what this area went through when the copper mines closed back in the early 1960s. To say it was devastating was, I guess, an understatement. The area suffered dramatic population losses as workers left for other regions. The communities lost their tax base. There was generally a whole loss of confidence in the area as a place to do business.

In response to that, in an attempt to solve that problem both private companies and local governments carried out planning to try to solve these economic problems. Generally speaking, these plans, after studying and analyzing the area, focused upon Calumet and the historic properties that were there. The heritage of the area in combination with the area's outstanding scenic beauty is the salvation or the solution of these problems that a tourism industry could be based upon this, that people would travel to this area to visit it, to learn about its history and to see the beautiful area and woods.

Unfortunately, the area lacked experience and knowledge in redevelopment, and I think we can say nationally that the planning profession, economic developers really did not know how to deal with rural economic problems. To this day it remains a real study in how to help the small isolated communities maintain themselves.

There were positive results of this planning. I think the area generally has known for some time that it has been sitting on a significant resource of national importance. There have been numerous efforts, successful ones, to interpret this history. The restoration efforts of the Calumet Theater of which you have heard was carried out by the village of Calumet with help from the State.

We have a Coppertown U.S.A. museum in Calumet, and the Quincy Shafthouse and Hoist Association, a private nonprofit group has carried out preservation of the Quincy mine properties on its own.

Again, it has been the lack of confidence in the area, the community and its future that has made this a difficult task. There has been a pattern of disinvestment. Fortunately, this disinvestment has in effect preserved this area for what we are trying to do today.

The potential for establishing the national historic park including both the Calumet and Quincy properties has prompted local government into action. The area's leadership recognizes that the national historic park will require partnerships with local government in the private sector to be successful, and there is a variety of things going on now in the area in response to that.

The village of Calumet which is included totally within the proposed national historic park boundary is carrying out a number of planning activities. The village consists of the historic central business district as well as residential neighborhoods. Again, these areas have not been significantly altered.

Presently, the village lacks building and zoning controls, and they are taking steps to create a planning process and zoning to protect the resource that is there. New investment, growth and development will be encouraged in the village. A zoning ordinance will guide land use decisions and regulate things like signage and parking.

A Historic District Commission as enabled by Michigan law will provide for design review for all renovation and new construction projects in the village, and for a community which has not undertaken planning or building control, this is a very significant step.

The village has become very active in seeking assistance for preservation through existing programs. The Calumet Theater has undergone extensive exterior renovations in the last several years with help from the State of Michigan Department of Commerce.

They have preserved another local landmark, the Shutes 1890 Bar. This is quite a famous drinking establishment in the village of Calumet. It is almost perfectly preserved. That has been maintained through an acquisition loan which will be repaid to the village for other similar projects.

The village is seeking grant funding for housing rehabilitation for both renter and single family units and also to acquire a historic park, Agassiz Park, which is still owned by the successor to the Calumet-Hecia Company. The village is going to save this park from development by acquiring it. This will be of great benefit to the national historic park by providing an area for open space for visitors facilities and for staging festivals and other events.

We are planning for increased demands by tourists. We are looking at ways to expand public parking and provide streetscape amenities in the village. We are looking at other recreation developments to also serve these people who will be coming here.

The village of Calumet is prepared to assume a leadership role in the development of a successful national historic park by carrying out planning, business development assistance and provision of maintenance of public facilities. Again, development will be guided and controlled through the design, review and zoning.

Now other local units and also the private sector have also been given a great deal of confidence by the interest shown by the National Park Service in the national historic park, and they are planning and beginning to implement other community and development planning projects.

A 50-unit full service historic hotel is being proposed as an adaptive reuse in downtown Calumet, and certainly the designation of the national historic park will greatly improve lender confidence in the project.

Calumet Township which also includes areas in the landmark and proposed national historic boundaries is proposing extensive ski trail improvements to create a touring center that will draw people from all over, again to complement the national historic park.

The Calumet area through the North Holton County Water and Sewer Authority and other local units of government, is carrying out infrastructure planning and improvement projects. Both water and sewer systems are being extensively improved at this time, and this will again improve the capacity of the area to handle the development and certainly support the national historic park.

At the Quincy properties near Hancock, the Quincy Smelter, the Quincy Development Corporation and the City of Houghton across the lake from this area are looking at improvements to a ski area, extensive waterfront development, an aerial tramway which will carry people from Houghton to the Quincy property, really an exciting possibility for year-round recreation, development and visitation based upon the national historic park.

There are numerous other projects which I could mention but I will not for lack of time.

To summarize, the people of this area, the Copper County or Keweenaw Peninsula, however you want to call it, have long recognized that they possess a rich and unique historical fabric of national significance. Again, their efforts to preserve these landmarks is most evident.

The blending of this historical context with the area's outstanding scenic and recreation amenities has been noted as the key to generating the recovery of the area's economy for many years. Again, nationally it has only been very recently that experts have come to grip with rural economic development.

The interest of the American public is there. They come there now to see the sites and the areas' beauty, and many of these visitors trace their roots to their immigrant ancestors from around the world who worked these mines and woods. We believe that the potential exists for creating a major national attraction in the Copper Country. We already have a lot of the tourism infrastructure present, recreation facilities, lodging, services, et cetera.

The Copper Country needs a strong partner experienced with planning and developing a historical resource significant as that proposed for a national park, and the National Park Service has this experience and technical knowledge.

We propose to become equal partners with the National Park Service in the development of this exciting opportunity for area revitalization and urge your total support for this bill.

Thank you for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coleman follows:]

TESTIMONY
ON
S 886 (a bill to establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historic Park)

Prepared for Hearing before the Sub-Committee on Public
Lands, National Parks and Forests, July 19, 1989

by
Patrick J. Coleman, AICP
Director of Planning and Development
U.P. Engineering and Architectural Associates, Inc.
Houghton, Michigan

INTRODUCTION

The industrial prominence of the Copper Country region and its role in the development of the United States is extremely well documented. As a result of this industrial development, the Copper Country contains a legacy of architecturally significant commercial districts, ethnic workers neighborhoods and industrial complexes. Documentation includes listing on National and State Registers of Historic Places, and the recent establishment of National Landmark Status.

This testimony will not address issues pertaining to the area's qualifications, but will instead focus on community and economic development planning efforts of local government in response to the proposed establishment of a National Historic Park.

The Village of Calumet requested that I provide this testimony in support of Senate bill S 866, which would establish the Calumet Copper Country National Historic Park. I am employed as the Director of Planning and Development with U.P. Engineering and Architectural Associates, Inc., a multi-disciplinary consulting firm based in Houghton, Michigan. I am a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP), and am presently under contract to the Village of Calumet to provide professional planning services.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Community planning in the Copper Country was historically carried out by mining companies, especially the Calumet and Hecla and Quincy Companies. The loss of corporate leadership when the copper mines closed left a major gap in the communities, as they struggled to overcome the loss of their reason for existence.

During the early 1970's the successor to Calumet and Hecla (Universal Oil Products) initiated a planning process for their extensive land holdings in the Copper Country. These plans focused upon Calumet as the catalyst for tourism development based upon the unique historical resources and scenic beauty of the region. Lacking redevelopment experience and financial resources, the local area was unable to capitalize on development opportunities and the plans were shelved. Several positive results were achieved however, including the establishment of the Copper Town, USA museum and the designation of several districts to the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1978, a significant planning effort was underwritten by the Michigan Bureau of History. A Historic Preservation Plan was prepared by a leading urban design firm suggesting public and private historic preservation in the Village of Calumet. This excellent document, still valid today, was not implemented because of a lack of confidence by local government, lending institutions, and business.

The Village of Calumet initiated specific development planning in 1983 in response to interest by a group of local investors toward the development of a hotel complex in a group of historic buildings. The lack of confidence by lenders in what many viewed as a dying town stopped this project.

In summary, the historical significance of the Copper Country has long been recognized as an asset which could be combined with the area's scenic beauty as the basis for tourism and economic development. However, community planning and implementation efforts were ineffective. The lack of confidence in the community and its future established a pattern of disinvestment which these uncoordinated planning efforts were unable to reverse.

VILLAGE OF CALUMET PLANNING EFFORTS

The potential for establishing a National Historic Park, including land at Calumet and the Quincy properties, has prompted local government into action. The area's leadership recognizes that the National Historic Park will require partnerships with local government and the private sector to be successful. Thus, a variety of community and development planning efforts are now being carried out in the Copper Country.

The Village of Calumet (population 1,013) is located within the proposed boundaries of the National Historic Park. A major portion of the Village is included in the recently established National Landmark District. Nearly one-half of the Village consists of the historic central business district, and includes a large number of turn of the century buildings that have not been significantly altered.

The Village presently lacks building and zoning controls. Fortunately, low private sector confidence and the pattern of disinvestment has, in effect, preserved the unique historical character of the Village without local government influence.

The Village of Calumet recognizes that the designation of a National Historic Park will change the climate for investment. The planning project now in process is defining new roles for the Village.

New investment, growth and development will be encouraged in the Village. A zoning ordinance now under review will guide land use decisions and regulate signage, parking and accessory uses. A historic district commission, as enabled by Michigan law, will provide design review for all renovation and new construction projects in the Village.

As a result of the planning process, the Village has become active in seeking grant assistance for preservation and economic development. The exterior of the Calumet Theatre, one of the area's most prominent landmarks, is under restoration funded by grants totaling $210,000 from the Michigan Department of Commerce, and local matching funds. The Village recently assisted with the acquisition and development of another local landmark, the Shutes 1890 Bar and Grill, through a Michigan CDBG grant. Repayment of the acquisition loan will establish a revolving loan program in the Village for similar projects.

Housing conditions in the Village are being improved through a housing rehabilitation program for rental and single-family units. Facade restorations are eligible and encouraged by this program.

The acquisition of historic Agassiz Park, now owned by the successor to the Calumet and Hecla, is now being proposed to benefit adjacent public housing and rehabilitated downtown rental units. This acquisition will be of great benefit to the proposed National Historic Park by providing an area for visitor facilities and open space.

The Village is planning for increased tourism demands. The Village is considering ways to expand public parking and to provide streetscape amenities and other visitor facilities. A recreation area is proposed for Calumet Lake, a small impoundment adjacent to the Village.

The Village of Calumet is prepared to assume a leadership role in the development of a successful National Historic Park. This role can include planning, business development assistance, and the provision and maintenance of public facilities. Both private and public investments will be guided and controlled by design review, zoning, and an on-going planning process.

OTHER AREA PLANNING PROJECTS

As with the Village of Calumet, the proposed National Historic Park has generated confidence among other local governments and the private sector. A number of important community and development planning projects are underway that will support the proposed National Historic Park, as outlined below:

Michigan Hotel: The Ventures Group of Houghton is considering development of a fifty unit full service "Historic Hotel" complex as an adaptive reuse for several large vacant and historically significantly commercial buildings in downtown Calumet. Designation of the National Historic Park will improved lender confidence in this project.

Swedetown Ski Touring Center: Recognizing the importance of winter recreation facilities to the total development program, Calumet Township is taking a leadership role in the improvement of an existing ski trail system. The Township is planning projects to make the Swedetown Trails a complete ski touring center with a heated chalet, lighted trails and state-of-the-art grooming equipment. As a traditional activity of various ethnic groups in the area, ski touring will compliment the National Historic Park by attracting large numbers of winter visitors.

Infrastructure Planning: The capacity of the Calumet area for serving development will be strengthened by major water and sewer projects now in various stages of planning, design, and construction by the North Houghton County Water and Sewer Authority and other local units of government.

Waterfront Development: Adjacent to the Quincy Smelter, proposed for inclusion in the National Historic Park, the Quincy Development Corporation has planned waterfront-oriented recreation, commercial and housing development. Improvements to the Mt. Ripley Ski Area, located above the Quincy Smelter, are also being proposed. The City of Houghton, located directly across the Portage Canal, is proposing a direct linkage with the Smelter site and ski area via an aerial tramway. This entire development offers exciting possibilities for year-round visitation and recreation based upon the National Historic Park.

SUMMARY

The people of the Copper Country have long recognized that they possess a rich and unique historical fabric of national significance. This is evidenced by local efforts to preserve and interpret key attractions, such as the Calumet Theatre, the Quincy Mine Hoist and Shafthouse, Coppertown USA, and the historical museums of Houghton and Keweenaw Counties.

The blending of this unique historical context with the area's outstanding scenic and recreation amenities has been noted as the key to generating the recovery to the area's economy for many years. Creating a new economic base is not an easy task for any community, especially one as isolated as the Copper Country. Nationally, it has only been very recently that solutions have been developed to solve rural economic development problems.

The interest of the American public in the Copper Country is evidenced by the numbers of people who now visit the area. Many of these visitors trace their roots to immigrant ancestors who worked the mines and woods.

The potential exists for creating a major national attraction in the Copper Country. A strong base of tourism-related infrastructure is already present in the form of recreation facilities, lodging, and services.

The Copper Country needs a strong partner experienced with planning and developing an historical resource as significant as that proposed for a National Park. The National Park Service has this experience and technical knowledge.

Establishing a successful National Historic Park will also require cooperation and positive action by local governments of the Copper Country. The Village of Calumet and other local units are prepared to become equal partners with the National Park Service in the development of this exciting opportunity for area revitalization.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Coleman.

Mr. Koepel.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. KOEPEL, CHAIRMAN, THE VENTURES GROUP, INC., HOUGHTON, MI

Mr. **Koepel**. Yes, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

One of our subsidiary companies, the Quincy Development Corporation, purchased the property that is now the Quincy National Landmark a few years ago from the former Quincy Mining Company. It is, of course, the Quincy Mining Company buildings and properties that the Quincy Landmark is based on. That landmark along with the Calumet property would form the proposed historic national park.

One of the things I think that is important in looking at this is to look at the other side of things, and that is the impact it will have on the community, specifically the economic impact. In some places around the country, these things have been well received, and in others they have not been very well received.

I think in our area the reception is and will continue to be very good. The economic impact will be very positive. I think it is clear in a small community that as a park like this is created and developed, it is going to lead to, in fact necessitate, the development of business enterprises to service visitors to the park and to the park itself.

So viewed from this economic impact perspective, you can view this Calumet National Historic Park as a regional economic development initiative, if you will, in which the rational recognition, preservation and interpretation of an important element in national history will catalyze in the surrounding community a balanced mixture of historical activities, preservation, hospitality and arts and entertainment that if the community markets them properly will fuel a very powerful economic engine of a regional tourism industry.

So the park can be economically very good for the area. It can supplement the existing tourist industry, and it can complement other sectors of economic activity in the region. We have been very supportive of this endeavor, and we are currently working hard to try and protect the historical integrity of the buildings and the other characteristics of the site that are important and which constitute the Quincy National Landmark. We have terminated any development plans in the area. We have terminated sales of property, and we are working with a group called the Quincy Minehoist Association, a nonprofit organization, to help preserve some of the buildings.

I do want you to know, however, that as much as we are interested in this, this is a burden for a small company. As we do this in anticipation of the public function of a national historic park, we would be very much appreciated if it would be done with some dispatch because it is a burden trying to keep track of all this and keep people off of it and keep buildings from falling down and do all those normally governmental public preservation functions in our little tiny group.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Koepel follows:]

I am Edward J. Koepel, Chairman of The Ventures Group, Inc., 601 West Sharon Avenue, Houghton, Michigan. One of our subsidiary companies, The Quincy Development Corp., is the owner of most of the propery included in the Quincy National Landmark District. It is this Landmark District along with the neighboring Calumet Landmark District that form the basis for the proposed Calumet National Historic Park.

Although the strategic value of proposed park in the national historical park system has been addressed by others in our community as well as by professionals in the field, I do want to comment on my sense of regional reaction to the historic national park concept in general and to the Calumet proposal in particular.

1.) People in general subscribe to the concept of historical parks which lead to the merging of vacation and recreational activities with meaningful exposure to and education about american history and heritage.

2.) People in our region are strongly supportive of the creation of a National Historical Park whose mission is intrepreting the critical role played by native copper mining, milling, and smelting in the industrial and cultural development of our nation.

If one looks at the obverse of the important national historical objectives relating to the proposed Calumet Historical Park, the question of its impact on the community, particularly economic impact, comes into view. My testimony today addresses that question and does so in a very pointed manner. In my opinion there will be a significant economic impact when the park is created and that impact will be positive. As the Park is created and developed it will lead to, indeed necessitate, the development of business enterprises to service visitors to the Park. Viewed from this economic impact perspective I see the Calumet National Historic Park as a regional economic development initiative in which the rational recognition, preservation and interpretation of an important element of national history will catalyze a balanced mixture of history, preservation, hospitality, arts and entertainment, that when marketed properly will fuel the powerful economic engine of a regional tourism industry. Thus the Park will be a good economic neighbor, will supplement the existing tourist industry, and complement the other sectors of economic activity in the region.

The Ventures Group has backed this initiative from its inception and continues to do so. Perhaps our most effective support was the contribution of the $10,000 in seed money to the Department of Interior that allowed the National Park Service to begin the Options Study. Currently, we are endeavoring to protect the historical integrity of the Quincy sites on Quincy Hill and Ripley which now constitute the Quincy National Landmark District.

On behalf of The Ventures Group, I offer the Corporation's formal endorsement of the Calumet National Historical Park. We are excited about the development of the Park and feel privileged to be a part in this vital historically based economic initiative that holds such great promise for the future of our region.

July 17, 1989

Senator **Bumpers**. Mr. Koepel, how long has your company owned this property?

Mr. **Koepel**. We have only owned it a little over two years. We purchased it from the Quincy Mining Company, which owned it for a long, long time.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are there additional mining facilities that remain on the property of historical significance other than what you own?

Mr. **Koepel**. No. There are no mining facilities on the property other than what we own. What is on the property other than what we own are a few homes that may have some historical significance.

Senator **Bumpers**. How many acres of ground do you have?

Mr. **Koepel**. There is about 275 acres involved in the property itself in the historic landmark, and we own about 230 to 235 of them.

Almost all of the essentials historic features are on our part of the property, and the rest of it is basically space or——

Senator **Bumpers**. Do you want to retain that in private ownership, or do you want the Federal Government to acquire it?

Mr. **Koepel**. If it is going to be a park, we would like the Federal Government to acquire it. There is no way that this small company can——

Senator **Bumpers**. What did you buy this property for?

Mr. **Koepel**. The purchase price?

Senator **Bumpers**. No, I am not asking what you paid for it.

Mr. **Koepel**. Oh, the purpose?

Senator **Bumpers**. Yes.

Mr. **Koepel**. The purpose for which we acquired the property was for development. In fact, we had development plans well along the way when the national park concept came along.

Senator **Bumpers**. What kind of development?

Mr. **Koepel**. We were looking initially in the smelter area, which you have heard people speak of, of a waterfront development, of a marina, condominiums, apartments and that sort of thing.

Senator **Bumpers**. Is that what your company does, development?

Mr. **Koepel**. We do a number of things. We do entrepreneurial business development in a number of areas. We have a development sector, we are in the environmental sector and a number of others. That is one of the things we do. It is what Quincy Development does, however, which is a separate small company.

Senator **Bumpers**. Is there any opposition to this park locally?

Mr. **Koepel**. Not really, that I am aware of. I mean, I cannot imagine in any population there is not someone who opposes something.

Senator **Bumpers**. What about you, Mr. Coleman? Do any of you know of any opposition?

Mr. **Dyl**. No.

Senator **Bumpers**. I notice that Calumet has just slightly over 1,000 permanent citizens. As far as you know, they all favor this park?

Mr. **Dyl**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Coleman**. Yes.

Senator **Bumpers**. What is Houghton's claim to fame?

Mr. KOEPEL. Houghton's claim to fame, I believe, is particularly in the initial mining operations. It does not play a big role in this particular thing because all of the historical artifacts that were there with respect to mining are gone, so there is nothing there to base any kind of a park on. But they were in the initial mining business.

Secondly, their current claim to fame is Michigan Technological University, probably the 10th or 11th largest undergraduate engineering educational institution in the United States.

Senator BUMPERS. Is there any restoration going on there right now by the state or the city or the county of any of these facilities that would be included?

Mr. KOEPEL. The organization that we work with, the nonprofit that I mentioned, the Quincy Minehoist Association, is receiving some state assistance and is doing what you might call a little bit of restoration but primarily trying to fight off the degradation of the buildings so that when the professionals can come in and look at it, there is something to work with.

The biggest problem is nature and accidental fires. It is a devil of a problem to try to protect all these buildings over a property this large.

Senator BUMPERS. Are there any other threats to the property except just degradation? Is anybody trying to develop anything in there right now?

Mr. KOEPEL. It is a curious thing. Nobody is really trying to develop anything. We own the property, and we control the development. We have said no development, so that is very simple.

The only real threat to the property we had was from the Michigan Department of Transportation. They wanted to put a highway through the elegant office building which Senator Levin referred to, and we had a little squabble there. The office is still there. Unfortunately, we may lose the highway.

Senator BUMPERS. How am I going to get there if I want to go out and see Calumet? How do you get there?

Mr. KOEPEL. Easy access from Washington to Detroit to Calumet by airplane.

Senator BUMPERS. Detroit to Calumet?

Mr. KOEPEL. Yes. There is an airport within a few miles of Quincy.

Senator BUMPERS. But I would have to charter a flight from Detroit to Calumet?

Mr. KOEPEL. No, there are commercial service.

Senator BUMPERS. They have commercial air service there?

Mr. KOEPEL. Absolutely. There are commercial flights, Northwest air link.

Mr. COLEMAN. Or from Chicago.

Mr. DYL. American will fly you from Chicago, Northwest from Detroit.

Mr. KOEPEL. And if you are coming from the other way, from Minneapolis——

Senator BUMPERS. To Calumet?

Mr. KOEPEL. Absolutely.

Senator BUMPERS. With 1,000 people, American Airlines is flying there?

Mr. KOEPEL. You should understand that the village of Calumet has 1,000 people. That does not constitute the population of the entire area.

Senator BUMPERS. Is this a sort of Keweenaw regional airport? Is that it?

Mr. DYL. Yes, sir.

Mr. KOEPEL. There are about 35,000.

Senator BUMPERS. So it serves Houghton and that whole peninsula area?

Mr. KOEPEL. Absolutely.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, I am going to try to do just that.

Gentlemen, thank you very much.

Mr. DYL. We would love to have you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much. I will let you know if I can get out there soon.

Gentlemen, thank you again.

[Whereupon, at 4:12 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

[Due to the voluminous nature of the material submitted for the record by CLK Foresight Inc., National Historic Park Committee, it has been retained in subcommittee files.]

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